

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, DC 20530

Supplemental Statement

Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended

For Six Month Period Ending 05/31/2013

(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant

(b) Registration No.

Fabiani & Company

6045

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20004

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following?

(a) If an individual:

(1) Residence address(es)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Citizenship	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Occupation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

(b) If an organization:

(1) Name	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(2) Ownership or control	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(3) Branch offices	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in Items (a) and (b) above.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.Yes ☐ No ☒If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
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(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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5. (a) Has any person named in Item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, identify each such person and describe the service rendered.

N/A

(b) During this six month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☒ No ☐

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
Max Chodosh	2025 Flagler Place NW Washington, DC 20001	United States	Associate	Feb. 8, 2013

(c) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or Connection	Date Terminated
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(d) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their connection with any foreign principal during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or Connection	Foreign Principal	Date Terminated
John Marino	Consultant	Azerbaijan America Alliance	05/31/2013

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(b) of the supplemental statement?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Foreign Principal

Date of Termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal(s)² during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and Address of Foreign Principal(s)

Date Acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principal(s)² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Azerbaijan America Alliance Corporation Board of Directors, through Azerbaijan America Alliance
Talco Management Ltd.

10. (a) Have you filed exhibits for the newly acquired foreign principal(s), if any, listed in Item 8?

Exhibit A³ Yes ☐ No ☐

Exhibit B⁴ Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

- (b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9)). A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form NSD-3 (Formerly CRM-157) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form NSD-4 (Formerly CRM-155) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

Azerbaijan America Alliance Corporation Board of Directors, through Azerbaijan America Alliance - Fabiani & Company has engaged in activities to promote research and advocacy about the Azeri people and provide information broadly about such people, including issues related to their country, culture, and international relations.

Talco Management Ltd. - Fabiani & Company worked to increase Talco's business opportunities and indirectly, improve the Republic of Tajikistan's investment profile and relationship with the United States.

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

See Attachment #1

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits your foreign principal(s)? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, describe fully.

Azerbaijan America Alliance Corporation Board of Directors, through Azerbaijan America Alliance - Fabiani & Company helped host an event in Washington, DC to celebrate the growing relationship between Azerbaijan and the United States.

Talco Management Ltd. - Fabiani & Company did not engage in any additional activity on its own behalf to benefit Talco Management Ltd.

⁵ The term "political activity" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**14. (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.⁶

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
See Attachment #2			

\$1,491,192.40

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fundraising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D to your registration? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Foreign Principal	Date Received	Thing of Value	Purpose
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^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, moneys, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fundraising campaign. (See Rule 201(e)).

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fundraising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
See Attachment #3			

\$780,281.96

Total

(b) **DISBURSEMENTS-THINGS OF VALUE**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement?

Yes ☐

No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Recipient	Foreign Principal	Thing of Value	Purpose
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(c) **DISBURSEMENTS-POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☒

No ☐

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or Thing of Value	Political Organization or Candidate	Location of Event
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See Attachment
#4

^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. (a) During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials?¹²
 Yes ☒ No ☐

If Yes, go to Item 17.

- (b) If you answered No to Item 16(a), do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration?
 Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, please forward the materials disseminated during the six month period to the Registration Unit for review.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Azerbaijan America Alliance Corporation Board of Directors, through Azerbaijan America Alliance
 Talco Management Ltd.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- ☐ Radio or TV broadcasts ☒ Magazine or newspaper ☐ Motion picture films ☐ Letters or telegrams
☐ Advertising campaigns ☒ Press releases ☐ Pamphlets or other publications ☐ Lectures or speeches
☐ Other (specify) _____

Electronic Communications

- ☒ Email
☒ Website URL(s): www.azerbaijanamericaalliance.org
☒ Social media websites URL(s): https://www.facebook.com/pages/Azerbaijan-America-Alliance/296931403654112?
☒ Other (specify) https://twitter.com/#!/AzAmAll

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- ☒ Public officials ☒ Newspapers ☐ Libraries
☒ Legislators ☐ Editors ☒ Educational institutions
☒ Government agencies ☐ Civic groups or associations ☒ Nationality groups
☐ Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- ☒ English ☐ Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act?
 Yes ☐ No ☒

¹² The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

VI - EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Print or type name under each signature or provide electronic signature¹³)

July 22, 2013

/s/ James P. Fabiani

eSigned

¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

Fabiani & Company

Registration #6045

Reporting Period: December 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013

Attachment #1

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Azerbaijan America Alliance**Carpino, Eugene**

Date	Activity
05/29/2013	Met with Senator Richard Burr (R-NC) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/29/2013	Met with Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-GA) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/29/2013	Met with Senator John Barrasso (R-WY) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/29/2013	Met with Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/30/2013	Met with Senator Richard Burr (R-NC) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/30/2013	Met with Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-GA) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/30/2013	Met with Senator John Barrasso (R-WY) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/30/2013	Met with Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Senator Richard Burr (R-NC) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-GA) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Senator John Barrasso (R-WY) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Rep. Gregory Meeks (D-NY) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Rep. Leonard Lance (R-NJ) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Rep. Michelle Lujan Grisham (D-NM) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.

Fabiani, James P.

Date	Activity
02/26/2013	Met with Rep. Randy Hultgren (R-IL) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/11/2013	Met with Neil Mullholand and King Laughlin, National Parks Foundation, regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/29/2013	Met with Senator Richard Burr (R-NC) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/29/2013	Met with Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-GA) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/29/2013	Met with Senator John Barrasso (R-WY) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/29/2013	Met with Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/30/2013	Met with Senator Richard Burr (R-NC) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/30/2013	Met with Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-GA) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/30/2013	Met with Senator John Barrasso (R-WY) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/30/2013	Met with Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Senator Richard Burr (R-NC) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-GA) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Senator John Barrasso (R-WY) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.

05/31/2013	Met with Rep. Gregory Meeks (D-NY) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Rep. Ruben Hinojosa (D-TX) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Rep. Leonard Lance (R-NJ) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/31/2013	Met with Rep. Michelle Lujan Grisham (D-NM) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.

Pinto, Richard

Date	Activity
05/11/2013	Met with Neil Mulholland and King Laughlin, National Parks Foundation, regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.

Pipikaite, Algirde

Date	Activity
12/05/2012	Met with Mark Fleming, NSS Director for South Caucasus Region, Executive Office of the U.S. President, to give an introduction to the Azerbaijan America Alliance and discuss U.S. foreign policy towards the South Caucasus region.
12/04/2012	Met with Congressman John Shimkus (R-OK) to give an introduction to the Azerbaijan America Alliance.
12/05/2012	Met with Jesper Pedersen, Democratic Staff Director, House Subcommittee on Europe and Eurasia, Office of Congressman Gregory Meeks (D-NY), regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
12/19/2012	Met with Jesper Pedersen, Democratic Staff Director, House Subcommittee on Europe and Eurasia, Office of Congressman Gregory Meeks (D-NY), regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
12/20/2012	Met with Justin Friedman, Director for South Caucasus, U.S. State Department regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
01/23/2013	Met with Rep. Edward Royce (R-CA) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
02/01/2013	Met with Justin Friedman, Director for South Caucasus, U.S. State Department regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
02/06/2013	Met with Erum Ibrahim, Legislative Aide, Office of Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL), regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
02/07/2013	Met with Sergio Espinosa, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Gene Green (D-TX), regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
02/26/2013	Met with Rep. Randy Hultgren (R-IL) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
03/05/2013	Met with Justin Friedman, Director for South Caucasus, U.S. State Department regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
04/17/2013	Met with Joy Henrichs, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. John Shimkus (R-IL), regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
04/29/2013	Met with Justin Friedman, Director for South Caucasus, U.S. State Department regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/09/2013	Met with Rep. Chuck Fleischmann (R-TN) regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/16/2013	Met with Joy Henrichs, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. John Shimkus (R-IL), regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.
05/29/2013	Met with Justin Friedman, Director for South Caucasus, U.S. State Department regarding Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.

Talco Management LTD**Botting, Alex**

Date	Activity
01/07/2013	Met with Matthew Hermann, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Madeleine Bordallo (D-GU), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
01/08/2013	Met with Allison Peters, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
01/08/2013	Met with Jessica Elledge, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Chris Murphy (D-CT), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
01/08/2013	Met with Rodney Emery, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Steven Horsford (D-NV), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
01/09/2013	Met with Kris Kiefer, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Jeff Flake (R-AZ), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
01/09/2013	Met with Chara McMichael, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Randy Weber (R-TX), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
01/11/2013	Met with Adam Tanga, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Mazie Hirono (D-HI), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
01/11/2013	Met with Tony Samp, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Martin Heinrich (D-NM), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/08/2013	Met with Dan Gilbert, Defense Advisor, Office of Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/21/2013	Met with James Cho, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Lois Frankel (D-FL), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/21/2013	Met with Mavonne Garrity, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/22/2013	Met with Alexander Gallo, Professional Staff Member, House Armed Services Committee, regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/25/2013	Met with Kris Denzel, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. George Holding (R-NC), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/25/2013	Met with Janine Pairis, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Juan Vargas (D-CA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/25/2013	Met with Brent Woolfork, Professional Staff Member, House Foreign Affairs Committee, regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/26/2013	Met with Mira Resnick, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/28/2013	Met with Patrick Currier, Counsel, House Energy & Commerce Committee, regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
03/04/2013	Met with Jason Smith, Tajikistan desk officer at USAID, regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
03/20/2013	Met with Michael Allen, Majority Staff Director, House Intelligence Committee, regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
03/29/2013	Met with Steve Waskiewicz, Senior Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Tom Cole (R-OK), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/02/2013	Met with Chris Rauscher, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Angus King (I-ME), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/02/2013	Met with Miguel Mendoza, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart (R-FL), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/02/2013	Met with Andrew Fitzpatrick, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Bill Owens (D-NY), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.

04/02/2013	Met with George McElwee, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Charlie Dent (R-PA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/02/2013	Met with Naz Durakoglu, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Bill Keating (D-MA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/04/2013	Met with Mary Carpenter, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Jack Kingston (R-GA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/04/2013	Met with Alex Vey, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Chuck Fleischmann (R-TN), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/08/2013	Met with Greg Couch, Foreign Policy Advisor, Office of Senator Tom Udall (D-NM), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/09/2013	Met with Baker Elmore, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Joe Wilson (R-SC), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/09/2013	Met with Adrielle Churchill, Legislative Correspondent, Office of Rep. Steve Womack (R-AK), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/12/2013	Met with Jacob Parker, Foreign Policy Advisor, Office of Rep. Tom Latham (R-IA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/15/2013	Met with Tim Hood, Defense Fellow, Office of Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/18/2013	Met with Sarah Prescott, Carla Bock, and Ryan Bates, U.S. Department of State and Department of Energy Employees, regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/19/2013	Met with Zach Howell, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Ron Desantis (R-FL), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/24/2013	Met with Meyer Seligman, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Alan Nunnelee (R-MS), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/25/2013	Met with Tim Aiken, Legislative Director, and Tom Garofalo, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Jim Moran (D-VA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/02/2013	Met with Dennis Barstow, Military Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Chris Gibson (D-NY), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/02/2013	Met with Matt Hodge, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Austin Scott (R-GA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/02/2013	Met with James Langenderfer, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Joe Heck (R-NV), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/02/2013	Met with Scott Goldstein, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Hank Johnson (D-GA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/02/2013	Met with Abby Dosoretz, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Trey Radel (R-FL), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/03/2013	Met with Steven Snodgrass, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Pete Gallego (R-TX), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/03/2013	Met with Todd Harmer, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-GA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/03/2013	Met with Robert Moore, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Mike Lee (R-UT), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/03/2013	Met with Jeff Fatara, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Bill Nelson (D-FL), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/08/2013	Met with Elizabeth Heng, Legislative Correspondent, Office of Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/20/2013	Met with Nathan Bennett, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Andre Carson (D-IN), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/20/2013	Met with Sarah Armstrong, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Leonard Lance (R-NJ), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.

05/22/2013	Met with Rep. Bill Keating (D-MA) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/22/2013	Met with Rep. Albio Sires (D-NJ) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/22/2013	Met with Rep. Gene Green (D-TX) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/23/2013	Met with Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/23/2013	Met with Kirk Clinkenbeard, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Steve Stockman (R-TX), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/29/2013	Met with Stephanie Ueng, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Tammy Duckworth (D-IL), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/30/2013	Met with Ashlee Cannatella, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Bill Cassidy (R-LA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.

Chodosh, Max

Date	Activity
02/08/2013	Met with Dan Gilbert, Defense Advisor, Office of Senator Joe Manchin (D-WV), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/21/2013	Met with Mavonne Garrity, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
02/26/2013	Met with Mira Resnick, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
03/29/2013	Met with Steve Waskiewicz, Senior Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Tom Cole (R-OK), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/04/2013	Met with Mary Carpenter, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Jack Kingston (R-GA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/04/2013	Met with Alex Vey, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Chuck Fleischmann (R-TN), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/09/2013	Met with Adrielle Churchill, Legislative Correspondent, Office of Rep. Steve Womack (R-AK), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/02/2013	Met with Dennis Barstow, Military Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Chris Gibson (D-NY), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/02/2013	Met with Matt Hodge, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Austin Scott (R-GA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/03/2013	Met with Steven Snodgrass, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Pete Gallego (R-TX), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/03/2013	Met with Todd Harmer, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-GA), regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/23/2013	Met with Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.

Fabiani, James P.

Date	Activity
02/25/2013	Met with Brent Woolfork, Professional Staff Member, House Foreign Affairs Committee, regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/21/2013	Met with Rep. John Shimkus (R-OK) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/22/2013	Met with Rep. Bill Keating (D-MA) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.

Farris, Brandon

Date	Activity
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03/20/2013	Met with Michael Allen, Majority Staff Director, House Intelligence Committee, regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
04/18/2013	Met with Sarah Prescott, Carla Bock, and Ryan Bates, U.S. Department of State and Department of Energy Employees, regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/22/2013	Met with Rep. Albio Sires (D-NJ) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.
05/22/2013	Met with Rep. Gene Green (D-TX) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.

Pipikaite, Algirde

Date	Activity
05/21/2013	Met with Rep. John Shimkus (R-OK) regarding the Rogun Dam project in Tajikistan.

Fabiani & Company

Registration #6045

Reporting Period: December 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013

Attachment #2

14. (a) During the last 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in items 7,8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of a such foreign principal , any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise?

Yes.

AZERBAIJAN AMERICA ALLIANCE

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
December 10, 2012	Azerbaijan America Alliance	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$600,000
March 19, 2013	Azerbaijan America Alliance	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$68,864.44
April 25, 2013	Azerbaijan America Alliance	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$187,079.74
May 31, 2013	Azerbaijan America Alliance	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$35,248.31
Azerbaijan America Alliance Total			\$891,192.49

TALCO MANAGEMENT LTD.

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
January 1, 2013	Talco Management Ltd.	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$100,000.00
February 6, 2013	Talco Management Ltd.	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$100,000.00
February 6, 2013	Talco Management Ltd.	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$100,000.00
March 28, 2013	Talco Management Ltd.	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$100,000.00
April 9, 2013	Talco Management Ltd.	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$100,000.00
May 20, 2013	Talco Management Ltd.	Compensation for consulting services rendered.	\$100,000.00
Talco Management Ltd. Total			\$600,000.00

Fabiani & Company

Registration #6045

Reporting Period: December 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013

Attachment #3

15. (a) For expenses incurred by Fabiani & Company from December 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013

AZERBAIJAN AMERICA ALLIANCE

Description	Amount
Office Space and Supplies	\$24,730.65
Professional Fees	\$21,663.90
Bonuses Paid	\$4,500.00
Advertising – Access Communications P.O. Box 652 Rehobeth, MA 02769	\$10,000.00
Advertising – Washington Post/Express Paper 1150 15 th Street, NW Washington, DC 20071	\$8,593.00
Consultant Fees – Carpino & Associates One Oakbrook Terrace, Suite 802 Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181	\$160,000.00
Consultant Fees – Danny Lee Burton 1048 North Royal Street Alexandria, VA 22314	\$26,489.96
Consultant Fees – Gibraltar Associates 555 13 th Street NW, Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20004	\$3,766.00
Consultant Fees – Jax Arlurisa LLC 1875 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	\$69,394.00
Consultant Fees – Richard Pinto 1101 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20004	\$10,000.00
Marketing Fees – DDC Advocacy 174 Waterfront Street, Suite 500 National Harbor, MD 20745	\$59,536.10
Marketing Fees – Moreover Technologies Inc. 1902 Campus Commons Drive Suite 400 Reston, VA 20191-1563	\$854.17
Marketing Fees – Next Media Solutions 31 Glenside Road South Orange, NJ 70791	\$470.00
Marketing Fees – Palm Tree Creative LLC 210 South Main Street, Suite 1A Middletown, CT 06457	\$9,363.00

Description	Amount
Production Fees – A & G Capital Group Corp	\$44,295.96
Production Fees – Atmosphere Lighting 8801 Monard Drive Silver Spring, MD 20910	\$2,600.00
Production Fees – CPR MultiMedia Solutions 7812 Cessna Avenue Gaithersburg, MD 20879	\$14,462.60
Production Fees – DC Shirt & Print Co. 6925 Willow St. NW Washington, DC 20012	\$5,290.20
Production Fees – GM Anderson & Associates 2131 W. White Oaks Drive. Ste. B2 Springfield, IL 62704	\$3,672.36
Production Fees – MHN Designs LLC 127 Swanton Lane Gaithersburg, MD 20878	\$990.00
Production Fees – Susan O'Neill & Associates 5910 Gloster Rd. Bethesda, MD 20816	\$30,000.00
Production Fees – SYZYGY Events Int'l	\$28,062.00
Event Permitting Fees – National Park Service 1849 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20240	\$6,100.00
Event Entertainment Fees – Silk Road Dance Joe's Movement Emporium Bunker Hill Road Mt. Rainier, MD 20712	\$2,000.00
Various Event Vendors and Expenses	\$30,548.52
Filing Fees	\$305.00
Airfare	\$11,930.55
Other Transportation	\$46,943.26
Meals & Entertainment	\$8,539.29
Hotels	\$16,554.10
Miscellaneous	\$3,193.12
FABIANI & COMPANY TOTAL	\$664,847.74

TALCO MANAGEMENT LTD.

Description	Amount
Monthly Payroll	\$60,000.00
Advertising – Lido 3 Orchard Way N.	\$2,500.00

Description	Amount
Potomac, MD 20854	
Consultant Fees – Jax Arlurisa LLC 1875 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	\$20,000.00
Consultant Fees – Richard Pinto 1101 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 700 Washington, DC 20004	\$20,000.00
Marketing Fees – Palm Tree Creative LLC 210 South Main Street, Suite 1A Middletown, CT 06457	\$1,235.00
Translation Fees – World Translation Center LLC 2955 Coles Way Atlanta, GA 30350	\$5,124.60
Airfare	\$619.60
Other Transportation	\$1,114.68
Meals & Entertainment	\$580.50
Hotels	\$2,183.56
Miscellaneous	\$2,076.28
FABIANI & COMPANY TOTAL	115,434.22

Fabiani & Company

Registration #6045

Reporting Period: December 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013

Attachment #4

14. (a) During the last 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes.

FABIANI & COMPANY

No Contributions

ALEX BOTTING

No Contributions

EUGENE CARPINO

No Contributions

MAX CHODOSH

No Contributions

JAMES P. FABIANI

Date	Amount or Thing of Value	Political Organization or Candidate	Location of Event
04/17/2013	\$1,000.00	Hultgren for Congress	Washington, DC
04/26/2013	\$1,000.00	Steve Scalise for Congress	Washington, DC

BRANDON FARRIS

No Contributions

LOU LEHRMAN

No Contributions

JOHN MARINO

No Contributions

RICHARD PINTO

No Contributions

ALGIRDE PIPIKAITE

No Contributions

Fabiani & Company

Registration #6045

Reporting Period: December 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013

Attachment #5

These informational materials distributed on behalf of Azerbaijan America Alliance Corporation Board of Directors, through the Azerbaijan America Alliance Corporation, are being filed simultaneously with the supplemental statement; accordingly, question #22 on the statement was answered in the affirmative.



Washington, D.C.

Founded May 2011

Prepared September 27, 2012



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8. Anti-Azerbaijan Congressional Resolution Blocked
9. California & Rhode Island Anti-Azerbaijan Resolutions Defeated
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11. Repeal of Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act
12. Azerbaijan America Alliance Cultural Festival
 - a. Atrium of the Ronald Reagan Building
 - b. Save-the-Date Invitation
13. Website of the Azerbaijan America Alliance
14. Rebuilding the Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus
15. Relationships with U.S. Media
16. U.S. Senatorial Visit to Baku



The Mission of the Azerbaijan America Alliance is to...

- Develop an alliance of individuals and organizations in the United States and in Azerbaijan.
- Advance understanding, respect, friendship, cooperation and mutual support between the Azerbaijani and American citizens.
- Engage citizens of both nations who are active in business, academia, politics, the arts, and a breadth of cultural organizations.
- Educate policy makers and leaders of industry about critical and complex issues related to the symbiotic relationship between the United States and Azerbaijan.
- Encourage political and cultural discourse on behalf of the citizens and groups interested in the issues that either touch on, or are directly involved in, the relationship between the United States and Azerbaijan.
- Discuss key issues that include but are not limited to, the sharing of cultural information, including the history of Azerbaijan particularly since the emergence of differences and conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region.
- Foster a better understanding and appreciation of Azerbaijan's support of U.S. interests and objectives in the Caucasus.



June Trip 2011 **Washington, D.C.**

Marik String & Paul Kong

Senior Staff, US Senate Foreign Relations Committee

June 20, 2011

- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee leads foreign policy legislation and debate in the Senate, including funding foreign aid programs and arms sales
- A Ranking Member on the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Richard Lugar (R-IL), has visited Azerbaijan and is a knowledgeable and forceful advocate for Azerbaijan

Ethan Goldrich & Peter Kaufman

Director and Country Officer

Office of Caucasus Affairs & Regional Conflicts, US Department of State

June 21, 2011

- U.S. Department of State is the central body of U.S. foreign policy execution
- Both Goldrich and Kaufman have traveled to Azerbaijan and understand the strategic value that the country provides the U.S.

Heather Ward, Kent Larson, & Donna Stauffer

US Agency for International Development (USAID)

June 21, 2011

- USAID provides foreign assistance to improve the lives of citizens and further U.S. foreign policy interests
- Kent Larson has the best knowledge of Azerbaijan within USAID, and he noted that Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan are the only aid-receiving nations that give money back to the U.S.



2011 JUN 22 11:00 AM
ERICA

Dr. Mamuka Tsereteli

Director, Center for Black Sea Caspian Studies

June 22, 2011



- Dr. Tseretelli is extremely knowledgeable on all aspects of Azerbaijan
- He has years of respected experience studying and facilitating business in the Caucasus

Timothy Bergreen

Chief of Staff, Office of Congressman Adam Schiff (D-California)

June 23, 2011

- Bergreen's boss, Congressman Adam Schiff (D-CA), does not agree with Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act
- The meeting included conversation about the Repeal of 907 and other Alliance activities



Meetings Between Azerbaijan America Alliance Founder & Members of U.S. Congress

U.S. House of Representatives



Speaker of the House John A. Boehner (R-Ohio)

- Presiding officer of the chamber
- Second in the presidential line of succession



Congressman David D. Boren (D-Oklahoma)

- Co-Chair of the Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus



Congresswoman Corrine Brown (D-Florida)

- Member of Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus



Congressman Raymond G. Green (D-Texas)

- Energy & Commerce Committee
- Member of Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus



Congressman Randall M. Hultgren (R-Illinois)

- Transportation & Infrastructure Committee



Congressman Jesse L. Jackson, Jr. (D-Illinois)

- Appropriations Committee
 - State & Foreign Operations Subcommittee



Congressman Adam D. Kinzinger (R-Illinois)

- Member of Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus
- Energy & Commerce Committee
 - Commerce, Manufacturing, & Trade Subcommittee



Congresswoman Nita M. Lowey (D-New York)

- Appropriations Committee
 - State & Foreign Operations Subcommittee



Congressman Edward J. Markey (D-Massachusetts)

- Energy & Commerce Committee



Minority Leader Nancy D. Pelosi (D-California)

- First woman to hold the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, making her the highest-ranking female politician in American history



Congressman Jon D. Runyan (R-New Jersey)

- Armed Services Committee



Congressman Adam B. Schiff (D-California)

- Appropriations Committee
 - Commerce, Justice, Science Subcommittee



Congresswoman Jeannette M. Schmidt (R-Ohio)

- Member of Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus
- Foreign Affairs Committee
 - Europe & Eurasia Subcommittee



Congressman William Shuster (R-Pennsylvania)

- Co-Chair of the Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus



Congressman Addison G. Wilson (R-South Carolina)

- Member of Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus
- Foreign Affairs Committee

U.S. Senate



Senator Richard M. Burr (R-North Carolina)

- Energy & Natural Resources Committee



Senator Saxby Chambliss (R-Georgia)

- Armed Services Committee



Senator Thomas A. Coburn (R-Oklahoma)

- Finance Committee



Senator John H. Isakson (R-Georgia)

- Foreign Relations Committee
 - Near Eastern and South Central Asian Affairs Subcommittee



Senator Mary L. Landrieu (D-Louisiana)

- Energy & Natural Resources Committee
- Appropriations Committee
 - Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 - State & Foreign Operations Subcommittee



Senator Richard G. Lugar (R-Indiana)

- Ranking Member of Foreign Relations Committee



Senator John S. McCain, III (R-Arizona)

- Ranking Member of Armed Services Committee
- 2008 Presidential Candidate



Influential Individuals Who Have Met With the Azerbaijan America Alliance

U.S. House of Representatives

Steve Austria (R-Ohio)	Luis V. Gutierrez (D-Illinois)
Shelley Berkley (D-Nevada)	Janice Hahn (D-California)
Howard L. Berman (D-California)	Ralph Hall (R-Texas)
Marsha Blackburn (R-Tennessee)	Gregg Harper (R-Mississippi)
John A. Boehner (R-Ohio)	Vicky Hartzler (R-Missouri)
Dan Boren (D-Oklahoma)	Alcee Hastings (D-Florida)
Robert Brady (D-Pennsylvania)	Kathleen C. Hochul (D-New York)
Corrine Brown (D-Florida)	Steny Hoyer (D-Maryland)
Ann Marie Buerkle (R-New York)	Randal Hultgren (R-Illinois)
Michael C. Burgess (R-Texas)	Steve Israel (D-New York)
Francisco Canseco (R-Texas)	Jesse Jackson Jr. (D-Illinois)
Russ Carnahan (D-Missouri)	Bill Johnson (R-Ohio)
John Carter (R-Texas)	Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-Texas)
David N. Cicilline (D-Rhode Island)	William R. Keating (D-Massachusetts)
James Clyburn (D-South Carolina)	Adam Kinzinger (R-Illinois)
John Abney Culberson (R-Texas)	Doug Lamborn (R-Colorado)
Geoff Davis (R-Kentucky)	Leonard Lance (R-New Jersey)
Susan Davis (D-California)	John Robert Lewis (D-Georgia)
Charles Dent (R-Pennsylvania)	Billy Long (R-Missouri)
Mario Diaz-Balart (R-Florida)	Nita M. Lowey (D-New York)
Mario Flores (R-Texas)	Ed Markey* (D-Massachusetts)
Virginia Foxx (R-North Carolina)	Michael T. McCaul (R-Texas)
Gene Green (D-Texas)	David McKinley (R-West Virginia)
Michael Grimm (R-New York)	Gregory Weldon Meeks (D-New York)



U.S. House of Representatives

Candice S. Miller (R-Michigan)	Devin Nunes (R-California)
Jim Moran (D-Virginia)	Alan Nunnelee (R-Mississippi)
Sue Myrick (R-South Carolina)	Pete Olson (R-Texas)
Jerrold Nadler (D-New York)	Erik Paulsen (R-Minnesota)
Nancy Pelosi (D-California)	Allyson Schwartz (D-Pennsylvania)
Mike Pence (R-Indiana)	Bill Shuster (R-Pennsylvania)
Ted Poe (R-Texas)	Albio Sires (D-New Jersey)
Jared Polis (D-Colorado)	Lamar Smith (R-Texas)
Denny Rehberg (R-Montana)	John Sullivan (R-Oklahoma)
Cedric Richmond (D-Louisiana)	Edolphus Towns (D-New York)
Dana Rohrabacher (R-California)	Chris Van Hollen (D-Maryland)
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Florida)	Joe Walsh (R-Illinois)
Mike Ross (D-Arizona)	Lynn A. Westmoreland (R-Georgia)
Jon Runyan (R-New Jersey)	Ed Whitfield (R-Kentucky)
Tim Ryan (D-Ohio)	Joe Wilson (R-South Carolina)
Adam B. Schiff (D-California)	Frank Wolf (R-Virginia)
Robert T. Schilling (R-Illinois)	John A. Yarmuth (D-Kentucky)
Jean Schmidt (R-Ohio)	C. W. Bill Young (R-Florida)
Aaron Schock (R-Illinois)	

U.S. Senate

Lamar Alexander (R-Tennessee)	John Cornyn (R-Texas)
Richard Blumenthal (D-Connecticut)	Al Franken (D-Minnesota)
Richard Burr (R-North Carolina)	John Hoeven (R-North Dakota)
Saxby Chambliss (R-Georgia)	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Texas)
Tom Coburn (R-Oklahoma)	Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii)
Bob Corker (R-Tennessee)	Johnny Isakson (R-Georgia)



Herb Kohl (D-Wisconsin)

Paul Kong, Senior Staff, U.S. Senate
Foreign Relations Committee

Jon Kyl (R-Arizona)

Mary L. Landrieu (D-Louisiana)

Richard Lugar (R-Indiana)

John McCain (R-Arizona)

Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska)

Bill Nelson (D-Nebraska)

Marco Rubio (R-Florida)

Marik String, Senior Staff, U.S. Senate
Foreign Relations Committee

Ron Wyden (D-Oregon)

Outreach to U.S. State Department

Elizabeth Bagley, Special Adviser for Secretary Initiatives

Justin Friedman, Current Director, Office of Caucasus Affairs and Regional Conflicts, U.S.
Department of State

Ethan Goldrich, Former Director, Office of Caucasus Affairs and Regional Conflicts, U.S.
Department of State

Peter Kaufman, Former Country Officer, Office of Caucasus Affairs and Regional Conflicts,
U.S. Department of State

Trina Saha, Country Officer/ Azerbaijan Desk Officer, Office of Caucasus Affairs and
Regional Conflicts, U.S. Department of State

Dan Stein, Senior Advisor to Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy

Outreach U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Kent Larson

Donna Stauffer

Heather Ward

Outreach to Local U.S. States Government

John Cullerton (D), Illinois Senate President

James DeLeo (D), Former Senate Majority Leader

James Durkin (D), Minority Leader at Illinois House of Representatives

Mayor Rahm Emanuel, Chicago Mayor's Office

Matt O'Shea (R), Illinois House Republican Chief of Staff

Brandon Phelps - Illinois, State Representatives (D-118th)



Christine Radogno (R), Illinois State Senate Minority Leader at Illinois Senate

Wayne Rosenthal – Illinois, State Representative (R-98th)

Angelo “Skip” Saviano (R), Deputy Minority Leader at Illinois House of Representatives

Ed Sullivan – Illinois, State Representative (R-51st)

Jim Watson – Illinois, State Representative (R-97th)

Hank Zuber – Mississippi, State Representative (R-113th)

Academia

Dr. Iraj Ershaghi – Omar B. Milligan Professor, Director, Petroleum Engineering Program, Executive Director of the Chevron-USC Center for Smart Oilfield Technologies, and Executive Director of UKC (USC-KOC) Center for Research and Education

Liana Grancea – UCLA, Outreach Coordinator, CEES, and Acting Assistant Director, UCLA International Institute

Henry Hale – GWU, Associate Professor of Political Science and International Affairs, The Elliott School of International Affairs

Colm O’Muircheartigh, Dean at University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy

Dr. Mamuka Tsereteli, Director, Center for Black Sea Caspian Studies at American American University School of International Service

Cory Welt – GWU, Associate Director and Professorial Lecturer, Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (IERES), The Elliott School of International Affairs

Think Tanks

Ariel Cohen – Heritage Foundation, Senior Research Fellow for Russian and Eurasian Studies and International Energy Policy, The Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies

Svante Cornell – CSIS, Research Director SAIS/Central Asia-Caucasus Institute

Glen Howard – Jamestown Foundation, President

Richard Solomon, President of USIP

Richard Weitz – Hudson Institute, Senior Fellow and Director of the Center for Political-Military Analysis at Hudson Institute

Ross Wilson – Atlantic Council, Director, Dinu Patriciu Eurasia Center and Lecturer in International Affairs at GWU



Business Community

Blair Blackwell, U.S. Director at the Thomson Reuters Foundation

Lydia Borland – Livingston Group LLC, Senior Consultant

Alexandra Bucaciuc – BGR Group, Special Assistant

Christian Deseglise, HSBC Global Asset Management, Managing Director

Amb. Jon D. Glassman – Northrop Grumman Corporation, Director for Government Policy

Tania Hanna – Harris Corporation, Vice President, Government Relations

Bruce N. Hatton – McDermott International, Senior Consultant

Jarahn Hillsman – Medtronic, Inc., International Fellow

William Ichord – Conoco-Philips, Vice President, International Government Relations

Peter Kant – Rapiscan Systems, Executive Vice President Global, Government Affairs

Henry Kravis, B.iness Financer and Investor, Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts Financial

Diane Lamb – Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation, Director, International Programs

Jana Lind – Raytheon International, Europe Regional Manager

Bryan Lopp – Boeing, Director, International Operations and Policy

John T. McCormack – McDermott International, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Michael McMahon – Herrick, Feinstein LLP, Counsel and Co-Chair, Government Relations Group

Albert G. Nahas – Cheniere, Vice President, International Government Affairs

Meredith Neiman-Emmert – BCIU, Program Officer

Heather J. Pederson – The Boeing Company, Director International Operations

Jamie Rubin, Executive Editor for Bloomberg View

Trina Saha – U.S. Department of State, Armenia & Azerbaijan Desk Officer, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

Gregory Saunders – BP P.L.C., Senior Director, International Affairs

Robert Sobhani – Caspian Group Holdings, Chief Executive Officer

Michael Stanton-Geddes – General Electric, Associate, Global Government Affairs and Policy

Daniel D. Stein – U.S. Department of State, Senior Advisor, Office of the Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy

Virginia A. Weil – BCIU, Senior Managing Director



ERBAIJAN

Steven Williams – Lockheed Martin Corporation, Director, Europe and Eurasia Corporate International Business Development

Media

Kevin Bogardus, The Hill Magazine

Michael Gordon, The New York Times

Josh Rogin, Foreign Policy Magazine

MJ Rosenberg, Media Matters

Joby Warrick – Washington Post, Staff Writer

Richard Wolffe, MSNBC

Azeri Diaspora in U.S.

Elchin Abdullayev, Azerbaijani Youth of America

Diana Altman, Karabakh Foundation

Tomris Azeri – Azerbaijan Society of America, President

Ismayil Huseynov – Kutztown University, Student

Javid Huseynov – Azerbaijan America Council, General Director

Mahir Iskender, U.S.-Azerbaijan Chamber of Commerce

Jeffrey Werbock – Mugham Society, Co-Founder

Diplomatic Representation

H.E. Elin Suleymanov, Ambassador of Azerbaijan in U.S.



June Trip 2011

New York City, NY

Christian Deseglise

HSBC Global Asset Management, Managing Director

June 24, 2011



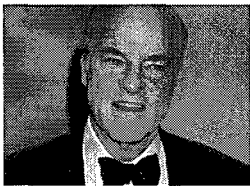
- Mr. Deseglise offered to create more visibility for the Alliance and Azerbaijan by inviting the Chairman of the Alliance to participate in USBS internal presentations and other external marketing events.
- USBS is one of the largest and most prestigious financial institutions in the world. Its engagement of the Alliance and interest in Azerbaijan as real target for investments will transfer additional credibility to the Alliance and Azerbaijan.

Henry Kravis

Business Financier and Investor

Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts Financial

June 27, 2011



- Mr. Kravis was genuinely interested in the background of Azerbaijan, how the country has been supportive of the US, and ways in which he could work with Azerbaijan in the areas of business development and investment.
- Because of Mr. Kravis' many ancillary positions as Board Member, Chairman, and Trustee of diverse organizations and foundations, his circle of influence is large. Additionally, his philanthropic and political fundraising efforts give him strong relationships with many public figures. This may be helpful in trying to secure introductions to other persons of interest to the Azerbaijan American Alliance.



Blair Blackwell

US Director at the Thomson Reuters Foundation

June 27, 2011

- Ms. Blackwell has recently changed roles within the Thomson Reuters Foundation and is now the US director. Formerly, she worked for the International Crisis Group for 12 years in Brussels and New York, most recently as their Development Director.
- As US Director for the Thomson Reuters Foundation, Ms. Blackwell has the ability to set the agenda and tone of public opinion towards the Alliance's key issues.
- In addition, Ms. Blackwell retains valuable contacts at the International Crisis Group, the world's leading source of analysis and advice for governments and intergovernmental bodies on the prevention and resolution of deadly conflicts, such as that of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Jamie Rubin

Executive Editor for Bloomberg View

June 27, 2011



- Mr. Rubin has a robust knowledge of the region and its ongoing conflicts, largely because of his duties as a foreign policy advisor to Presidents Clinton and Obama, including knowledge of the political background to the passage of Section 907.
- As Executive Editor for Foreign Affairs at Bloomberg View, Mr. Rubin has the unique ability to influence opinion on the conflict across a variety of media spectrums.

Stefan Jekel

Managing Director, New York Stock Exchange



- As the director of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Jekel has a vast knowledge of the American economy.
- Mr. Jekel joined the New York Stock Exchange in 2001 and was responsible for client service and new business of the EMEA region.



June Trip 2011

Chicago, IL

Illinois State Senate Minority Leader Christine Radongo

June 28, 2011



- Senator Radongo offered her support for the goals and priorities of the Alliance. She agreed to spread the message of the Alliance to her former Senate Colleagues who now include members of Congress and President of The United States.
- Illinois is the home state of the current President of the United States, Barack Obama. Illinois hosts many Fortune 100 and 500 companies that do business internationally, including business with Azerbaijan.

Mayor Rahm Emanuel

June 29, 2011



- Former member of Congress, White House advisor and Chief of Staff to President Obama, Mayor Emanuel has a unique breadth of experience and an array of contacts that span almost all aspects of the federal government.
- As Mayor of Chicago, Mayor Emanuel also represents a potentially valuable ally to any Azerbaijani businesses seeking to conduct business in the US.
- Mayor Emanuel is open to the idea of building a Sister-City relationship with Baku.
- Mayor Emanuel was familiar with the key issues associated with Azerbaijan and the Caucasus region, largely due to his time working in the White House.

Illinois Deputy House Minority Leader Angelo "Skip" Saviano (R)

June 29, 2011



- Representative Saviano discussed Section 907 and was very supportive of the Azerbaijani cause. He offered to co-sponsor a 'friendship resolution' with the Senate President which would urge President Obama to remove Section 907 and support Azerbaijan.



- Representative Saviano is one of the most influential and bipartisan members of the Illinois House of Representatives.

Dean Colm O'Muircheartigh



University of Chicago Harris School of Public Policy
June 29, 2011

- Dean O'Muircheartigh's ideas included support programs for student exchanges, as well as engaging the University of Chicago professors who are involved in the Caucasus region.
- Dean O'Muircheartigh is open to a fellowship/visiting professor between the University of Chicago and an Azerbaijani university.
- Dr. O'Muircheartigh expressed interest in strengthening the relations between Azerbaijan and United States through student college exchanges.

Illinois House Minority Leader James Durkin (D)

Illinois House Republican Chief of Staff Matt O'Shea (R)

June 29, 2011

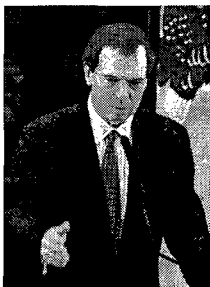


- Minority Leader Durkin and House Republican Chief of Staff O'Shea expressed support for raising the profile of Azerbaijani-American relations and will aid the Alliance in any way possible.
- Minority Leader Durkin was deputy co-chair of Senator McCain's Presidential Campaign and supported a discussion of issues of importance to US-Azerbaijan relations.

Illinois Senate President John Cullerton (D)

Former Illinois Senate Majority Leader James DeLeo (D)

June 30, 2011



- Senate President Cullerton agreed to make a trip to Azerbaijan in the foreseeable future.
- Senate President Cullerton and Former Senate Leader DeLeo were both keen to stress their close working relationships with Senate Majority Whip Richard Durbin and President Obama – the latter having worked for them during his time in the Illinois Senate.



ERICA
7-11-13



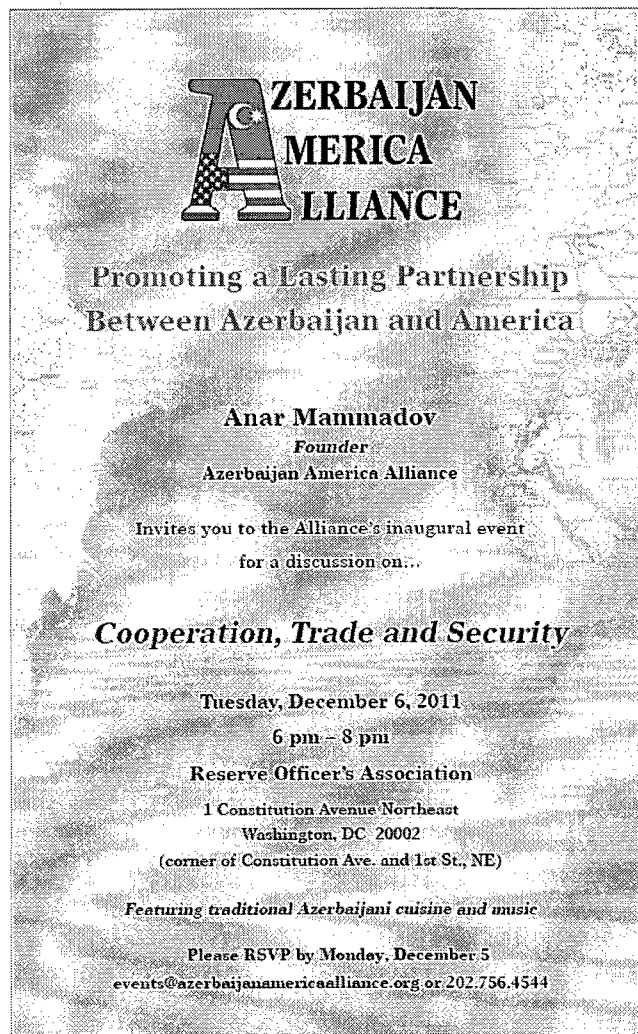
- Given their connections to President Obama and Senator Durbin, both Cullerton and DeLeo have the ability to influence US policy towards Azerbaijan on a federal level, in addition to the considerable influence they wield within the Illinois Government.



December 2011 Trip to Washington, D.C.

Launch of the Azerbaijan America Alliance

On the evening of December 6th, 2011, the Azerbaijan America Alliance formally launched its presence in America's capitol city with a location on Pennsylvania Avenue between views of the U.S. Capitol & The White House.



*Formal Invitation Sent to Hundreds of Congressional Offices,
Leaders of Academic Institutions, and Relevant Business Leaders.*



Azerbaijan America Alliance Inaugural Event

December 6, 2011

Washington, D.C.

Main Speakers

- Keynote Address: Senator John McCain (R-Arizona)
- Ambassador's Remarks: His Excellency Elin Suleymanov
- US Department of State Speaker: Assistant Secretary Justin Friedman

Congressional Speakers

- Senator Richard Burr (R-North Carolina)
- Congressman Michael Grimm (R-New York)
- Congressman Randy Hultgren (R-Illinois)
- Congresswoman Corrine Brown (D-Florida)
- Congressman Joe Wilson (R-South Carolina)
- Congressman Dana Rohrabacher (R-California)

Event Activities

- Buffet of Azerbaijani cuisine
- Performance of traditional Azerbaijani music

Attendance

- Over 200 Members of Congress, congressional staff, business leaders, academics, and members of the diaspora attended the event



Congressional Remarks on the Record **Regarding Khojaly**

COMMEMORATING THE 19TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KHOJALY TRAGEDY

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the 613 ethnic Azerbaijani civilians who were killed during the massacre at Khojaly, in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, on February 25–26, 1992. According to Human Rights Watch, Memorial Human Rights Center, and other international observers, the Khojaly tragedy was committed by the ethnic Armenian armed forces, reportedly with the assistance of the Russian 366th Motor Rifle Regiment. At the time, the massacre at Khojaly was described by Human Rights Watch as “the largest massacre to date in the conflict” over Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan. Largely condemned by the international community, in 2001 at least 30 members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe stated in Written Declaration No. 324 that the “Armenians massacred the whole population of Khojaly and fully destroyed the town.” Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the town and people of Khojaly who died on those fateful days and in offering our deepest condolences to Azerbaijan on this tragic anniversary.





HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 14, 2012

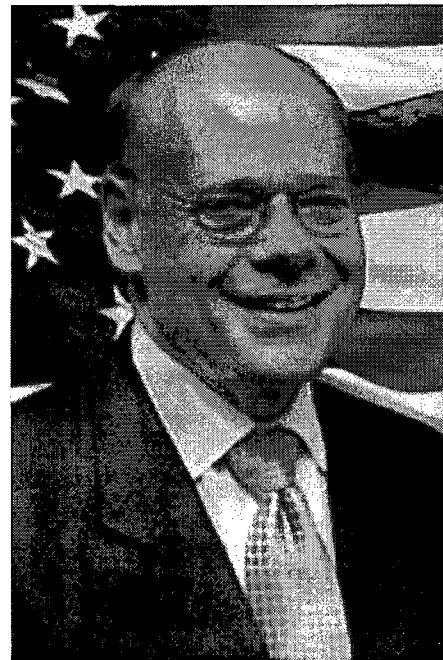
Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Khojaly massacre by Armenian armed forces on February 25–26, 1992 in the town of Khojaly in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. Khojaly, now under the occupation of Armenian armed forces, was the site of the largest killing of ethnic Azerbaijani civilians in the course of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict.

Khojaly, once the home to 7,000 people, was completely destroyed. Six hundred thirteen people were killed, of which 106 were women, 83 were children and 56 were purported to have been killed with extreme cruelty and torture. In addition, 1,275 people were taken hostage, 150 went missing and 487 people became disabled. Also in the records maintained, 76 of the victims were teenagers, 8 families were wiped out and 25 children lost both of their parents while 130 lost one of their parents. According to Human Rights Watch and other international observers, the Armenian armed forces were reportedly aided by the Russian 366th Motor Rifle Regiment.

At the time, Newsweek magazine reported: "Azerbaijan was a charnel house again last week: a place of mourning refugees and dozens of mangled corpses dragged to a makeshift morgue behind the mosque. They were ordinary Azerbaijani men, women and children of Khojaly, a small village in war-torn Nagorno-Karabakh overrun by Armenian forces on 25–26 February. Many were killed at close range while trying to flee; some had their faces mutilated, others were scalped."

As part of the Khojaly population that tried to escape, they encountered violent ambushes that led to abuses, torture, mutilation and death. The Russian organization, Memorial, stated that 200 Azerbaijani corpses were brought from Khojaly to Agdam within four days.

Time magazine published the following de-



scription: "While the details are argued, this much is plain: something grim and unconscionable happened in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly 2 weeks ago. So far, some 200 dead Azerbaijanis, many of them mutilated, have been transported out of the town tucked inside the Armenian-dominated enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh for burial in neighboring Azerbaijan. The total number of deaths—the Azerbaijanis claim 1,324 civilians have been slaughtered, most of them women and children—is unknown."

The extent of the cruelty of this massacre against women, children and the elderly was unfathomable. This anniversary reminds us of the need to redouble efforts to help resolve the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict. The United States as a Co-Chair of the OSCE Minsk Group should continue to stay engaged in the resolution of this protracted conflict.

Mr. Speaker, Azerbaijan is a strong ally of the United States in a strategically important and complex region of the world. I ask my colleagues to join me and our Azerbaijani friends in commemorating the tragedy that occurred in the town of Khojaly.



ZERRA

COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KHOJALY TRAGEDY

HON. DAN BOREN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 17, 2012

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, as the Co-Chairman of the House Azerbaijan Caucus, I rise today to bring attention to the tragedy that took place in Khojaly, Azerbaijan, a town and townspeople that were destroyed on February 26, 1992.

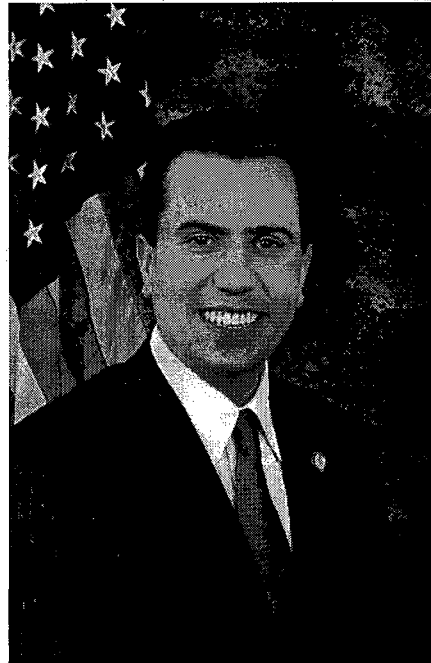
Sadly, today there is little attention or interest paid to the plight of Khojaly outside of Azerbaijan. However, one of our greatest strengths as elected officials is the opportunity to bring to light truths that are little known and command recognition. As a friend of Azerbaijan, I am proud to remind my colleagues that we must never forget the tragedy that took place at Khojaly.

At the time, the Khojaly tragedy was widely covered by the international media, including the Boston Globe, Washington Post, New York Times, Financial Times, and many other European and Russian news agencies.

Khojaly, a town in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, now under the control of Armenian forces, was the site of the largest killing of ethnic Azerbaijani civilians. With a population of approximately 7,000, Khojaly was one of the largest urban settlements of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and was destroyed after the attack. Hundreds were killed or injured.

Twenty years later, the cause of this conflict has not yet been resolved. As the Presidents of the United States, Russia and France underlined in their statement at the Deauville Summit in May 26, 2011, the current status quo is unacceptable.

Azerbaijan has been a strong strategic partner and friend of the United States. The tragedy of Khojaly was a crime against humanity and I urge my colleagues to join me in standing with Azerbaijanis as they commemorate this tragedy.



ZERRA



ZERRA

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 2011

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, as the Co-Chairman of the House Azerbaijan Caucus, I rise today to bring attention to the tragedy that took place in Khojaly, Azerbaijan, a town and townspeople that were destroyed on February 26, 1992.

Sadly, today there is little attention or interest paid to the plight of Khojaly outside of Azerbaijan. However, one of our greatest strengths as elected officials is the opportunity to bring to light truths that are little known and command recognition. As a friend of Azerbaijan, I am proud to remind my colleagues that we must never forget the tragedy that took place at Khojaly.

At the time, the Khojaly tragedy was widely covered by the international media, including the Boston Globe, Washington Post, New York Times, Financial Times, and many other European and Russian news agencies.

Khojaly, a town in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, now under the control of Armenian forces, was the site of the largest killing of ethnic Azerbaijani civilians. With a population of approximately 7,000, Khojaly was one of the largest urban settlements of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

According to Human Rights Watch and other international observers the massacre was committed by the ethnic Armenian armed forces, reportedly with the help of the Russian 366th Motor Rifle Regiment. Human Rights Watch described the Khojaly Massacre as "the largest massacre to date in the conflict" over Nagorno-Karabakh. In a 1993 report, the watchdog group stated "there are no exact figures for the number of Azeri civilians killed because Karabakh Armenian forces gained control of the area after the massacre" and "while it is widely accepted that 200 Azeris were murdered, as many as 500-1,000 may have died."





Azerbaijan Friendship Resolutions By Individual States

The Alliance has encouraged and worked with nearly two dozen individual states to have their legislatures and/or Governors recognize through Resolutions or Proclamations the importance of Azerbaijan to America.

At this time, 7 states have acted on Resolutions or Proclamations:

- Illinois
- Kentucky
- Mississippi
- New York
- Oklahoma
- Rhode Island
- Texas

Other states that will likely complete Friendship Resolutions or Proclamations during 2013 include:

- Massachusetts
- Florida
- Connecticut
- Virginia
- Maryland
- Pennsylvania
- Michigan
- North Carolina



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SR0438

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1

SENATE RESOLUTION

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WHEREAS, Azerbaijan is one of the prominent nations in the Muslim world that promotes and maintains a pro-American stance in foreign relations; and

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WHEREAS, The Azerbaijani government and its people have shunned extremism and state-sponsored religion in favor of a secular state with equal rights for all citizens, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, or religious affiliation; and

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WHEREAS, Azerbaijan is a major supplier of energy resources to some of the United States' most vulnerable allies, particularly in Eastern Europe; and

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WHEREAS, More than 100 U.S. businesses have an established presence in Azerbaijan, including prominent, successful corporations such as ExxonMobil, Ernst and Young, and Coca-Cola; and

16

17

18

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan has been a loyal supporter of the United States' "War on Terror", providing troops and logistical support for NATO operations in Afghanistan; and

19

20

WHEREAS, The appointment of Azerbaijan to a seat on the United Nations Security Council for the next 2 years places

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-2-

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1 them alongside the United States as a leader in the
2 international community; having a country like Azerbaijan,
3 which shares American values, and with whom the United States
4 maintains close and productive ties, on the United Nations
5 Security Council significantly strengthens American and
6 Azerbaijani interests throughout the world and further fosters
7 greater trust and cooperation amongst American and Azerbaijani
8 citizens; and

9 WHEREAS, The State of Illinois currently has limited
10 relations with the nation of Azerbaijan; the expansion of
11 existing relations and the creation of new relationships with
12 the Azerbaijani government and its people are of great
13 importance to both the people of Azerbaijan and the citizens of
14 this State; therefore, be it

15 RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE NINETY-SEVENTH GENERAL
16 ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the President
17 of the United States and the United States Congress to continue
18 to strengthen ties with the nation of Azerbaijan; and be it
19 further

20 RESOLVED, That we affirm our belief that stronger relations
21 should be created between Azerbaijan and the State of Illinois
22 and urge the public officials and citizens of this State to
23 take appropriate steps to foster warm relations with the nation

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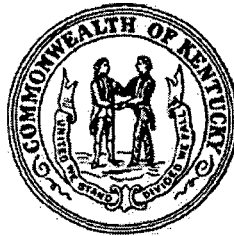
LRB097 14693 KXB 59659 r

1 of Azerbaijan; and be it further

2 RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be
3 delivered to the President of the United States, the Speaker
4 and Minority Leader of the United States House of
5 Representatives, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the
6 United States Senate, and the Ambassador from the Republic of
7 Azerbaijan to the United States of America.

State-Based Initiatives

12 RS BR 2152



A RESOLUTION recognizing international partners who share common goals with the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, more than 100 United States businesses have an established presence in Azerbaijan, including prominent, successful corporations such as ExxonMobil, Ernst and Young, and Coca-Cola; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan is a major supplier of energy resources to some of the United States' most vulnerable allies, particularly in Eastern Europe; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan has been a loyal supporter of the United States' "War on Terror," providing troops and logistical support for NATO operations in Afghanistan; and

WHEREAS, the appointment of Azerbaijan to a seat on the United Nations Security Council for the next two years places them alongside the United States as a leader in the international community. Having a country like Azerbaijan, which shares American values and with whom the United States maintains close and productive ties, on the United Nations Security Council significantly strengthens Americans and Azerbaijani interests throughout the world and further fosters great trust and cooperation among American and Azerbaijani citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

→ Section 1. Where there are common energy independence goals, a desire for stronger business relationships, shared geopolitical goals, and common values, we seek to strengthen our ties with Azerbaijan.



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
Lincoln D. Chafee
Governor

Citation

Be it known that I,
Lincoln D. Chafee,
Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,
extend my best wishes and sincere congratulations to the

Peoples of the Republic of Azerbaijan

in recognition of the 94th anniversary of National Day and the achievements of Rhode Island's Azerbaijani community, past and present, and to reaffirm our state's bonds with your ancestral homeland. Rhode Island is enriched by the experiences that Azerbaijanis have brought to communities throughout our state, from a deeper understanding of their culture and traditions, to our strengthened ties of friendship.

On behalf of the citizens of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, I wish the Peoples of the Republic of Azerbaijan and their relations in Rhode Island all the best in the future.

Given under my hand and the great
seal of the State of Rhode Island
and Providence Plantations,
this 16th day of May, 2012

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "L. D. Chafee", is written over a circular embossed seal. The seal is partially visible and contains the text "STATE OF RHODE ISLAND" and "PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS".

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE
2012 Regular Session
To: Rules
By: Representatives Zuber, Guice

House Resolution 60

(As Adopted by House)

A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING TWENTY YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN.

WHEREAS, on February 28, 2012, the United States of America and the Republic of Azerbaijan will mark the Twentieth Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between these two great nations; and

WHEREAS, on the occasion of this milestone, it is important that this nation remember and commemorate this important relationship; and

WHEREAS, over the last twenty years, Azerbaijan has consolidated its sovereignty and political independence and has become an important strategic partner of the United States, both regionally and globally; and

WHEREAS, the election of Azerbaijan to the nonpermanent seat on the United Nations Security Council in October 2011 is a testament to the growing role and increased capabilities of this nation in maintaining peace and security in the Middle East; and

WHEREAS, these two sovereign nations have developed a strong relationship based on mutual cooperation regarding issues that are vital to the survival of democracy in the United States, Azerbaijan and throughout the world; and

WHEREAS, the location of Azerbaijan is of strategic importance to our nation; its South Caucasus region bordering Russia, the Middle East and Central Asia, that has allowed this great friend of the United States to become one of our nation's key security partners; and

WHEREAS, the United States and Azerbaijan are cooperating in counterterrorism efforts and the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which is of particular importance, given that Azerbaijan is an ally nation located between the nations of Iran and Russia; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan also provides a multi-faceted support for the United States troops and NATO operations currently stationed in Afghanistan; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan contributes to the energy security of the United States and European nations and is a critical element of the "Southern Corridor," which will further enhance diversification of energy supplies to our European allies; and

WHEREAS, bilateral trade between the United States and Azerbaijan is expanding, and as the biggest trade partner of the United States in the South Caucasus, this partnership has allowed Azerbaijan to further develop its economy and increasingly contribute to the economic growth of the United States, while simultaneously increasing Azerbaijan's ability to compete in the global market; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan has a tradition of peaceful co-existence, spanning centuries, between various ethnic and religious communities and is a critical relationship for the United States government in its outreach to the Muslim world, as Azerbaijan is one of the few secular countries in the Middle East with a predominately Muslim population that maintains close, friendly ties with Israel; and

WHEREAS, of noteworthy importance in supporting the continued relationship between Azerbaijan and Israel, is that roughly a third of the crude oil supplied to Israel, an industrious nation dependent upon this supply, comes from Azerbaijan; and

WHEREAS, there is broad, bipartisan consensus on the need to maintain the strategic partnership between the United States and Azerbaijan, to actively engage Azerbaijan in its progression in building a market-based economy and vibrant civil society; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the House of Representatives to reach out to the Office of the President of the United States to work together to further strengthen the relationship between our nation and its allies, such as Azerbaijan, to advance the interests of democracy here in this nation and in the Middle East, presently and in the future:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

...and the

J3784-2011: Memorializing Governor Andrew M. Cuomo to proclaim Saturday, March 31, 2012 as Azerbaijani Remembrance Day in the State of New York

Sponsor: ALES / **Committee:** FINANCE

Law Section: Resolutions, Legislative

J3784-2011 Actions

- Mar 27, 2012: ADOPTED
- Mar 27, 2012: REPORTED TO CALENDAR FOR CONSIDERATION
- Mar 23, 2012: REFERRED TO FINANCE

J3784-2011 Text

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION memorializing Governor Andrew M. Cuomo to proclaim Saturday, March 31, 2012 as Azerbaijani Remembrance Day in the State of New York

WHEREAS, Every year since 1918, Azerbaijanis and many people around the globe observe March 31 as a Day of Remembrance, to honor the victims resulting from the fighting that began in March of 1918; and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this Legislative Body to memorialize Governor Andrew M. Cuomo to proclaim Saturday, March 31, 2012 as Azerbaijani Remembrance Day in the State of New York; and

WHEREAS, 93 years have passed since the genocide committed by the members of Armenian Dashnak party in concert with Bolsheviks against Azerbaijanis; and

WHEREAS, The massacre of about 20,000 innocent people - elderly, women and children started at the night of March 30, 1918; and

WHEREAS, Armenian Bolshevik troops led by Stepan Shaumyan massacred thousands of people, burnt Muslim shrines and confiscated the 400-million-manat estate of Baku residents; and

WHEREAS, Tezepir Mosque was bombed, and one of the magnificent architectural buildings, Ismailiyye, was burnt; and

WHEREAS, The genocide policy against Azerbaijanis was not limited to only Baku; Armenian dashnaks killed 8,027 Azerbaijanis, including 2,560 women and 1,277 children in 53 villages of Shamakhy on March 31; and

WHEREAS, 16,000 Azerbaijanis were murdered in 162 villages of Guba; Armenian Dashnaks burnt thousands of villages in Lenkeran, Mughan and Nagorno Karabakh and killed thousands of people; and

WHEREAS, Special Investigation Commission set up by Azerbaijan Demo

cratic Republic on July 15, 1918, gathered a great deal of documents and submitted them to the government; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijani parliament made a decision on marking March 31 as the day of Azerbaijani genocide in 1919; and

WHEREAS, Though this date was forgotten during the Soviet period, a lot of investigations on the tragedies committed on March 31, 1918, were carried out and books were published after Azerbaijan gained its independence; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations to memorialize Governor Andrew M. Cuomo to proclaim Saturday, March 31, as Azerbaijani Remembrance Day in the State of New York; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to The Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor of the State of New York.

Resolution

ENROLLED SENATE
RESOLUTION NO. 34

By: Branan, Adelson, Aldridge,
Allen, Anderson, Ballenger,
Barrington, Bass, Bingman,
Brecheen, Brinkley, Brown,
Burrage, Childers, Coates,
Crain, David, Eason
McIntyre, Ellis, Fields,
Ford, Garrison, Halligan,
Holt, Ivester, Johnson
(Constance), Johnson (Rob),
Jolley, Justice, Laster,
Lerblance, Marlatt, Mazzei,
McAffrey, Newberry,
Nichols, Paddack, Russell,
Schulz, Shortey, Simpson,
Sparks, Stanislawski,
Sykes, Treat, Wilson and
Wyrick

A Resolution welcoming and recognizing visiting
dignitaries from the Republic of Azerbaijan; and
directing distribution.

WHEREAS, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the largest country
connecting Europe and the Middle East, is located at the crossroads
of Western Asia and Eastern Europe, bounded by the Caspian Sea, and
the nations of Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Iran and Turkey; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan is a nation of ancient and historic cultural
heritage and is located at the heart of ancient civilizations that
have gazed upon the majesty of beautiful mountain ridges and
plentiful rivers and lakes; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan is a democratic, secular and constitutional republic that is governed by the National Assembly, a unicameral legislature known as Parliament, composed of 125 members, who are elected for five-year terms; and

WHEREAS, Azerbaijan is a country among the most progressive in Islamic societies, where support for secularism and tolerance is high; and

WHEREAS, the Oklahoma State Legislature is honored on February 29, 2012, by a visit from two dignitaries from the Republic of Azerbaijan, namely, Chairwoman Sevinj Fataliyeva and Congressman Asim Mollazade; and

WHEREAS, Chairwoman Sevinj Fataliyeva of the Azerbaijani Parliament's Foreign and Interparliamentary Relations Committee is a member of the Azerbaijan Parliament where she serves on several committees, and she currently serves as a delegate to the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Asim Mollazade is a doctor and former director of the Centre for Psychogenic, Neurological and Psychosomatic Diseases in Baku, Azerbaijan; he cofounded the Democracy Development Foundation in 1994, as well as the Euro-Atlantic Centre of Azerbaijan in 1998; he has been a member of the Azerbaijan Parliament since 2000 and currently serves as a delegate to the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Oklahoma State Senate to welcome and recognize distinguished legislative counterparts and dignitaries from other democratic countries.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 53RD OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:

THAT the Oklahoma State Senate welcomes and recognizes these visiting legislators and dignitaries from the Republic of Azerbaijan and extends best wishes for their continued success in leading the people of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

THAT a copy of this resolution be distributed to each of the visiting legislators and dignitaries, to the Republic of Azerbaijan and to the members of the Capitol Press Corps.

Adopted by the Senate the 29th day of February, 2012.


Presiding Officer of the Senate

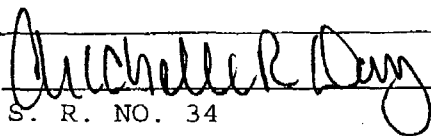
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Received by the Secretary of State this _____

29th day of February, 20 12,
at 5:28 o'clock P. M.

By: _____

ENR. S. R. NO. 34



Page 3

State-Based Initiatives



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
Lincoln D. Chafee
Governor

Citation

Be it known that I,
Lincoln D. Chafee,
Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,
extend my best wishes and sincere congratulations to the

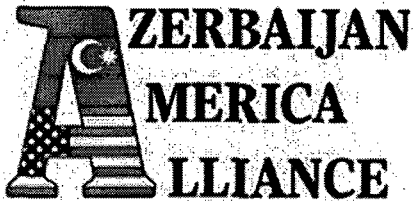
Peoples of the Republic of Azerbaijan

in recognition of the 94th anniversary of National Day and the achievements of Rhode Island's Azerbaijani community, past and present, and to reaffirm our state's bonds with your ancestral homeland. Rhode Island is enriched by the experiences that Azerbaijanis have brought to communities throughout our state, from a deeper understanding of their culture and traditions, to our strengthened ties of friendship.

On behalf of the citizens of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, I wish the Peoples of the Republic of Azerbaijan and their relations in Rhode Island all the best in the future.

Given under my hand and the great
seal of the State of Rhode Island
and Providence Plantations
this 16th day of May, 2012

Governor



Promoting a Lasting Partnership Between Azerbaijan and America

Azerbaijan America Alliance Supports the Confirmation of Richard Morningstar as U.S. Ambassador to Azerbaijan

On April 26, 2012, President Obama announced his intention to nominate Ambassador Richard Morningstar as U.S. Ambassador to Azerbaijan, subject to Senate confirmation.

Ambassador Morningstar brings with him a wealth of experience in both the public and private sectors, having worked in the region for almost 20 years. Morningstar has previously represented the United States in the following roles:

- Ambassador and Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State on Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (1995-1998)
- U.S. Ambassador to the European Union (1999-2001)
- U.S. Secretary of State's Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy (2009-2012)

As a nominee, Morningstar is an uncontroversial choice – an experienced State Department official who has served in the region under three consecutive presidential administrations. Popular in both Azerbaijan and the United States, he displays an even-handed diplomacy towards the region which has drawn praise from Republicans and Democrats, alike.

Most significantly, confirming a distinguished State Department official such as Morningstar sends a clear signal to Azerbaijan that the United States regards this relationship as a priority. At a time when strong relations with Azerbaijan are increasingly important to securing the interests of the United States, Israel and our European allies – it is vital that we send this message.

The Senate has confirmed Ambassador Morningstar to the rank of U.S. Ambassador on two previous occasions. Given his strong credentials as a nominee and the importance of the position, we respectfully ask that they confirm him as U.S. Ambassador to Azerbaijan as quickly as possible.



The Alliance & the Confirmation of Ambassador Richard Morningstar

- The Alliance played an integral role in the successful U.S. Senate confirmation of Richard Morningstar as the U.S. Ambassador to Azerbaijan.
- The Alliance met with 17 U.S. Senators encouraging them to vote for Morningstar's confirmation, and asked them to speak to fellow Senators who might otherwise oppose him confirmation.
- The Alliance focused efforts on two Senators who normally oppose confirmation of an Ambassador to Azerbaijan (Senator Menendez of New Jersey, and Senator Barbara Boxer of California) – both Senators had previously blocked the confirmation of Matthew Bryza to be the U.S. Ambassador.
- After considerable discussions with these two Senators and other Senators who influence them, both voted in favor of confirming Ambassador Morningstar.
- The Alliance Campaign included:
 - Public endorsement of Morningstar (Attached)
 - A letter to President Obama and his Administration (Attached)
 - Letters to all 100 Senators (Attached – Sample)
- The Alliance was invited and did attend Ambassador Morningstar's private 'swearing in ceremony', at the Department of State building where Secretary of State Hilary Clinton presided.



Outreach to Universities

The Alliance has discussions and planning underway with the following universities regarding Memorandums of Understanding and Cooperation:

1. American University (Washington, D.C.)
2. Brown University (Providence, RI)
3. Columbia University (New York, NY)
4. Cornell University (Ithaca, NY)
5. Dartmouth University (Hanover, NH)
6. Duke University (Durham, NC)
7. George Mason University (Fairfax, VA)
8. George Washington University (Washington, D.C.)
9. Georgetown University (Washington, D.C.)
10. Georgia State University (Atlanta, GA)
11. Harvard University (Cambridge, MA)
12. Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, MD)
13. Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, LA)
14. Princeton University (Princeton, NJ)
15. Stanford University (Stanford, CA)
16. Syracuse University (Syracuse, NY)
17. Texas A&M (College Station, TX)
18. UCLA (Los Angeles, CA)
19. University of Chicago (Chicago, IL)
20. University of Florida (Gainesville, FL)
21. University of Kentucky (Lexington, KY)
22. University of Maryland (College Park, MD)
23. University of Miami (Miami, FL)
24. University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill, NC)
25. University of Oklahoma (Norman, OK)
26. University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, PA)
27. University of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, PA)
28. University of Texas (Austin, TX)
29. University of Tulsa (Tulsa, OK)
30. Virginia Tech (Blacksburg, VA)
31. Yale University (New Haven, CT)



Azerbaijan America Alliance Cultural Event

November 14, 2012

Washington, D.C.

The Azerbaijan America Alliance, in collaboration with the Embassy of Azerbaijan, will host a cultural event in downtown Washington, D.C. to:

- Celebrate the culture and traditions of Azerbaijan
- Recognize the importance of the U.S-Azerbaijan friendship
- Introduce Azerbaijani cuisine & culture to a wide audience
- Promote Azerbaijani-American partnerships across political, economic, and social realms

Festivities will include:

- Champagne Reception
- Remarks by Alliance Leaders & U.S. Officials
- Seated Dinner of Azerbaijani Cuisine
- Azerbaijani Music & Dance Performances
- Renowned Keynote Speaker
- Awards Ceremony

Event will be attended by:

- Members of Congress
- Diplomats
- U.S. State Department Officials
- Business Leaders
- University Leaders
- Media & Journalists

The performances will be free and open to the public to engage individuals from all backgrounds in the celebration of Azerbaijani traditions.




– Mark Your Calendar –

A Night in Washington with Friends from

Baku

proudly sponsored by:



**AZERBAIJAN
AMERICA
ALLIANCE**

www.azerbaijanamericaalliance.org

The Alliance Invites You as its Complimentary Guest for a Gala Dinner
and Performances Celebrating Azerbaijani Music, Dance & Food.

Wednesday, November 14th, 2012 * 6:30 to 9:30 pm

Ronald Reagan Building & International Trade Center
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004

Ancient Cultural Traditions Inspiring New Generations

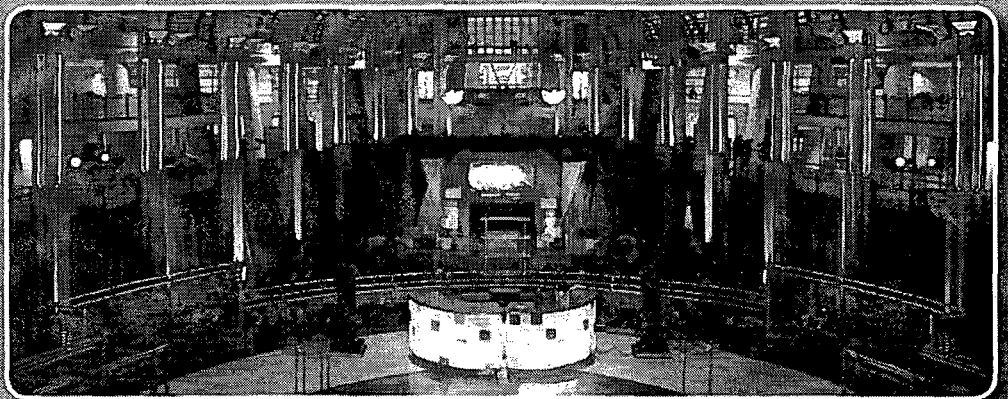
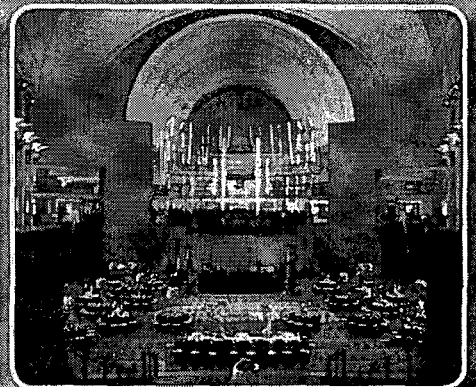
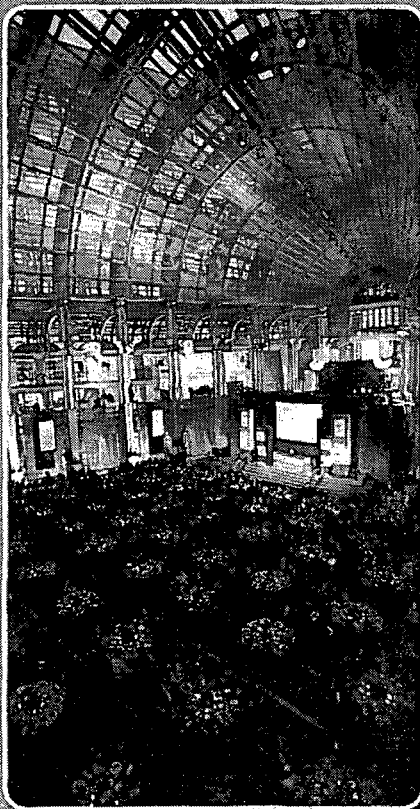
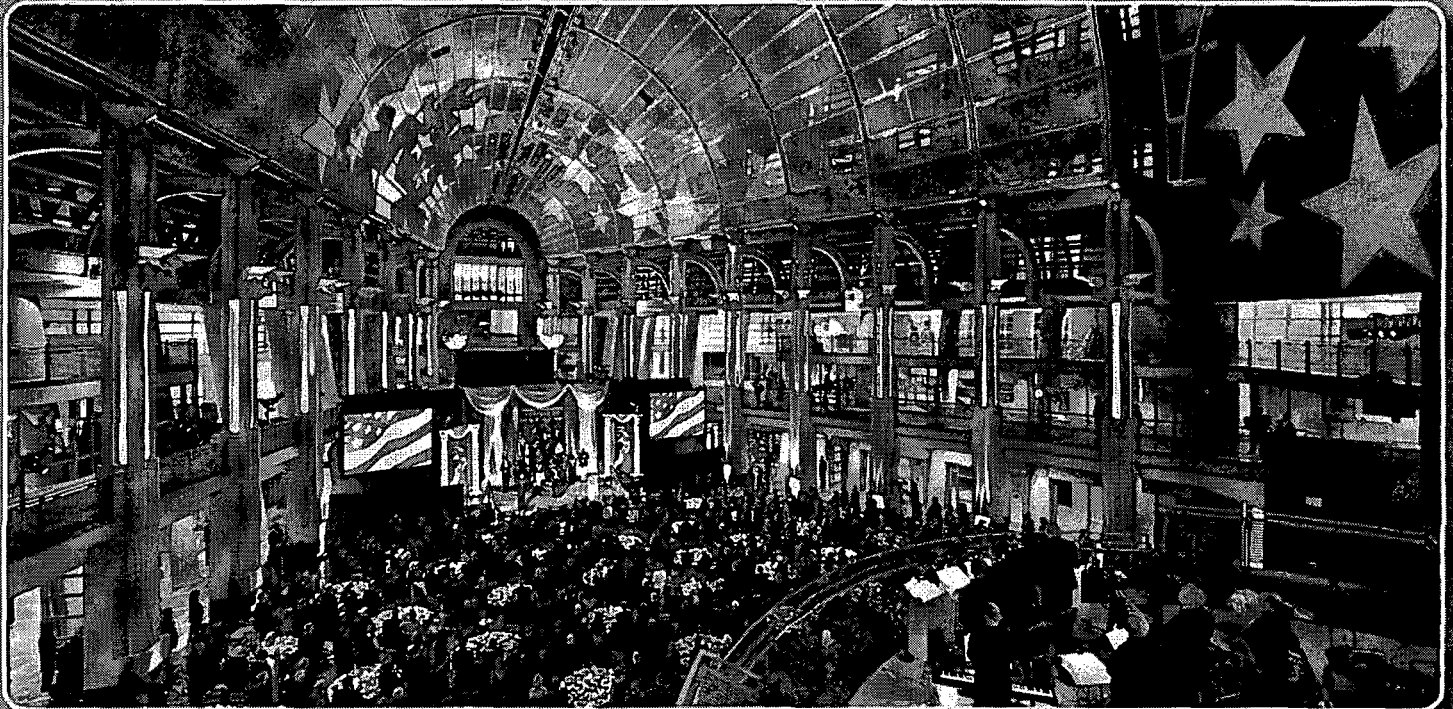
Background photo: Ronald Reagan Cultural Center, Baku

Save-the-Date Invitation

Atrium

CONCOURSE LEVEL

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Azerbaijan America Alliance Website

English Version

Azerbaijan America Alliance

azerbaijanamericaalliance.org

AZERBAIJAN AMERICA ALLIANCE

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Home About Us About Azerbaijan Areas of Focus Key Issues News & Events Get Involved

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SPOTLIGHT FEATURES

A Night in Washington with Friends from Baku - Gala Dinner & Azerbaijani Cultural Event

The Alliance invites you as its complimentary guest for a gala dinner and performances celebrating Azerbaijani music, dance & food on Wednesday, November 14th, 2012 from 6:30pm to 9:30pm.

[More >](#)

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Azerbaijan America Alliance Scholarship

The Azerbaijan America Alliance Scholarship is awarded to Azeri or Azeri-American undergraduate and graduate students in order to encourage their pursuit. Applications accepted through September 21st!

[More >](#)

IN THE NEWS

4 September 2012

- September 26, 2012: Ambassador Morningstar Celebrates U.S.-Azerbaijani Education Cooperation
- September 26, 2012: Azerbaijani FM, OSCE Secretary General Discuss Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict Settlement
- September 26, 2012: Azerbaijan to Host Three International Exhibitions
- September 26, 2012: Leading Liberal Democrats Highlight Importance of Azerbaijan to the UK
- September 26, 2012: FIFA President Joseph Blatter Congratulates Host Azerbaijan at the Opening Ceremony of the 2012 FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup
- September 25, 2012: EU: Azerbaijan Demonstrates Positive Actions in Media Freedom
- September 25, 2012: SOCAR Supplies Azerbaijan Regions with Gas

[View All Articles](#)

EVENTS

Azerbaijani Artist in Every Sense: Kamil Najafzade

Washington, D.C. The exhibition "Azerbaijani Artist in Every Sense: Kamil Najafzade (1929-2011)" will be open at the Peppo Edison Place Gallery at 721 9th Street, NW, in Washington, D.C. Available for viewing are the paintings and life story of renowned Azerbaijani painter.

[More >](#)

FROM THE GALLERY

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Azerbaijan America Alliance Website

Azerbaijani Version

an. K

erbaijanamericaalliance.org

Translated to: Azerbaijani Show original



info@azerbaijanamericaalliance.org

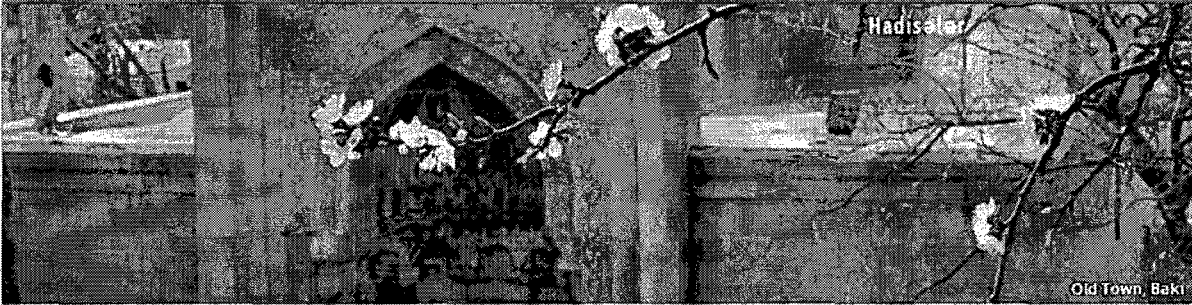
Bir Davamlı Tərəfdaşlıq
dəstəklənməsi
Azərbaycan və Amerika arasında

1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20004

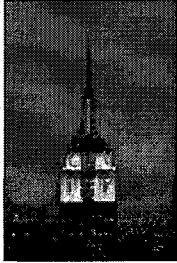
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F: +1 202.756.7554

Ev Haqqımızda Azərbaycan haqqında Focus Alanları Əsas məsələlər Xəbərlər və Cəlb alın



SPOTLIGHT XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏR



Azərbaycan Olimpiyaları olan
Empire State Building
tərəfindən fəxrli

Çarşamba, Ağust 26-da Empire State
Building-də baş verən rəngarəng pərəz
tərəfindən London Olimpiya
mərkəzində təqdim üçün Azərbaycan
əməkdaşları, mədəniyyət və digər
... Daha çox>

KÖMƏK ACTIVITIES



Azərbaycan Amerika Alyansının
Təqəddür

Azərbaycan Amerika Alyansı Təqəddür onları
... Daha çox>

NEWS

Sentyabr 2012

Sentyabr 26, 2012
səfir Morningstar ABS-
Azərbaycan Təhsil
Əməkdaşlıq qeyd

Sentyabr 26, 2012
Azərbaycan XİN ATƏT-in baş
katibi müzakirə Dağlıq
Qarabağ münaqişəsinin
həlli

Sentyabr 26, 2012
Azərbaycan Uç Beynəlxalq
Sərgilər keçiriləcək

Sentyabr 26, 2012
Böyük Britaniya
Azərbaycanın aparıcı Liberal
Demokratlar seçin
Əhəmiyyəti

Sentyabr 26, 2012
FIFA prezidenti Yozef Blatter
2012 FIFA U-17
qadınlararası Dünya
Kubokunun açılış
mərasimində Host
Azərbaycan təbrik edib

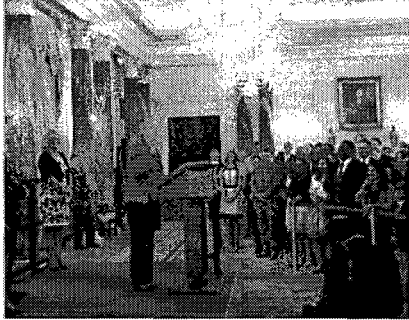
HADISƏLƏR



Hər Sənsə Azərbaycan Artist:
Kamil Nəcəfzadə

Washington, DC, sərgi "Hər Sənsə"
Azərbaycan Artist: Kamil Nəcəfzadə (1923-
2011) "Vəqərdonda, 7019 Street, NW" da
Pecan Edison Pace Gallery açılış olacaq.
Rəqimlər üçün Available DC rəsmi və məhsul
... Daha çox>

BU GALLERY





The Alliance Website & Social Media Impact

The Alliance's website is:

- Reaching thousands of people including government leaders
 - An important resource for anyone interested in Azerbaijani issues
 - A "One Stop Source" for information that educates people
 - Tells an accurate history of Azerbaijan
 - Depicts modern Baku and Azerbaijan today
 - Promotes understanding of the Azerbaijani issues including 907
 - Influences American attitudes and knowledge about Azerbaijan
 - Promotes Azerbaijan as a friend of the U.S
 - Continues to expand with new content uploaded daily
 - Growing with increase in traffic and monthly "hits"
 - Has been integrated with the Alliance's Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube
-
- ❖ After the Khojaly campaign, individuals from 67 different countries hit the Alliance website
 - ❖ The Alliance recently created its own Wikipedia page
 - ❖ Alliance E-Newsletter is regularly distributed to our leaders in Washington, D.C. and beyond



Azerbaijan America Alliance **Relationships with U.S. Media**

- The Alliance has invested considerable time in the process of educating the American media (print, electronic) about Azerbaijan, the Alliance, and the issues in which Azerbaijan and the United States share an important and common interest. Those media sources include:

- **The Washington Post**
- **The New York Times**
- **The Hill Magazine**
- **Foreign Policy Magazine**
- **Media Matters**
- **MSNBC**



The Alliance Has Held Meetings with:

George Stephanopoulos	ABC
Anne Gearan	Associated Press
Aida Sultanova	Associated Press
Desmond Butler	Associated Press
Jamie Rubin	Bloomberg View
Fareed Zakaria	CNN
Wolf Blitzer	CNN
Elise Labott	CNN
Cory Charles	CNN International
Richard Roth	CNN, TV
Abe Greenwald	Commentary
Cynthia Reuter	C-Span
James Blitz	Financial Times
David Rothkopf	Foreign Policy
Josh Rogin	Foreign Policy
Evelyn Leopold	Huffington Post
Lorin Jenkins	National Public Radio
Richard Wolff	MSNBC
MJ Rosenberg	Media Matters



Rob Long
Andrew Stuttaford

National Review
National Review

Brian Knowlton
Mark Mazzetti
Sasha Polokow-Suransky
David Sanger
Michael Totten

New York Times
New York Times
New York Times
New York Times
Pajamas Media

Josh Rogin
Ben Smith

Politico
Politico

Jeffrey Goldberg

The Atlantic, Goldblog

Peter David

The Economist

Kevin Bogardus
Michael O'Brien

The Hill
The Hill

Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times

Cameron Abadi

The New Republic

Lee Mason

The John Batchelor Show

Missy Ryan

Reuters

Jay Solomon

Wall Street Journal

Dana Milbank
Autumn Brewington
Jim Hoogland
Joby Warrick

Washington Post
Washington Post
Washington Post
Washington Post



Ben Birnbaum

Washington Times

Christopher Caldwell

Weekly Standard, FT

Guy Taylor

World Politics Review

Laura Rozen

Yahoo!

George F. Will

Columnist



Promoting a Lasting Partnership
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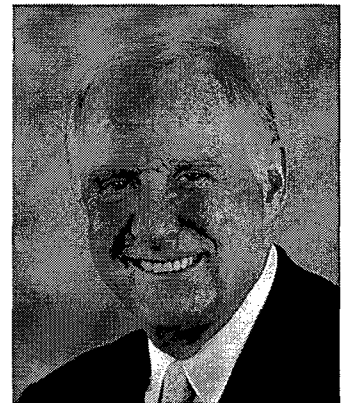
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Azerbaijan America Alliance Announces Former Congressman Dan Burton as Chairman of the Board

Carries over 30 years of congressional experience in strengthening American and Azerbaijani relations

Washington, DC (February 13th, 2013) – The Azerbaijan America Alliance, a leading on-profit group promoting broad cultural and political relationships between the people of Azerbaijan and the people of America, announced today the appointment of former Congressman Dan Burton of Indiana as the new Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Burton's decades of service in the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs makes him uniquely qualified to lead the Alliance. As Chairman of the Subcommittee for Europe and Eurasia Affairs, Burton built strong relationships with the President of Azerbaijan and senior governmental officials while visiting Azerbaijan during his Congressional tenure. In a 2005 speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, Burton was one of the first Members of Congress to honor the Azerbaijani victims of the 1992 Khojaly massacre.



During the years he spent in the U.S. Congress, Mr. Burton was intimately involved in shaping U.S. foreign policy, including policies affecting trade and foreign aid. Mr. Burton has shown great leadership in bringing attention to these issues.

"The Azerbaijan America Alliance is very proud to attract such a prominent foreign affairs figure to lead the organization. Mr. Burton has not only decades of experience in U.S. foreign relations, but he is a friend to many international leaders. Mr. Burton's interactions and experience with Azerbaijan make him the perfect leader of the Azerbaijan America Alliance," said Mr. Anar Mammadov, Founder of the Azerbaijan America Alliance.

Said Mr. Burton of his new position, "I am honored to be appointed Chairman of the Azerbaijan America Alliance. I also want to thank the Founder of the Alliance, Mr. Anar Mammadov, for his confidence in me. The friendship between our countries is very important and I shall work hard to make it even stronger."

The Azerbaijan America Alliance is a non-partisan, non-profit organization providing critical information about the people, culture, society, industry, history, and current events of the Azeri people. Its mission is to foster an atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect between the people of America and the people of Azerbaijan. Through academic discussion, cultural programming, and political discourse, the Alliance aims to be the premier organization dedicated to promoting a lasting partnership between the peoples of both countries.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

National Public Awareness Campaign Commemorates 21st Anniversary of Khojaly Massacre

Azerbaijan America Alliance Launches Multimedia Campaign Today

Washington, DC – February 18, 2013 – A national public awareness campaign is being launched today by the Azerbaijan America Alliance to educate Americans about the massacre of 613 innocent Azeri civilians by Armenian and Russian soldiers 21 years ago in the village of Khojaly, located in the western Azerbaijani region of Nagorno-Karabakh. On February 26, 1992, in the course of 24 hours, 444 mostly elderly men, 106 women and 63 children were brutally killed. Mr. Mammadov, founder of the Azerbaijan America Alliance, believes that raising awareness about the Khojaly Tragedy in the U.S. is important step in deeper understanding Azerbaijan's recent history.



The multimedia campaign's biggest impact will be felt in Washington, D.C., and New York City, where hundreds of posters with the headline "KHOJALY...A Human Tragedy Against Azerbaijan" will be seen in subway stations, at bus stops and on buses, and on stationary and mobile billboards. Vehicles will project the poster at night on the sides of buildings. The National Mall and Union Station in Washington and Times Square and the United Nations in New York are several of the many heavily trafficked and iconic locations targeted by the campaign.

The public awareness campaign will last for several weeks and be seen by millions of Americans.

Traditional media will include the placement of articles and op-eds in newspapers, while social media will see postings and discussions on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. Video interviews with Caucasus experts, academics, politicians and business people have been recorded with their remembrances about the Khojaly victims and their thoughts on America's important relationship with Azerbaijan. These interviews, other videos, photos, press releases, articles, op-eds, event information and links to the social media components of the campaign can be found at the Azerbaijan America Alliance website: www.azerbaijanamericaalliance.org.

President Obama, the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Congress and the American public are being asked to learn more about the Khojaly tragedy and Azerbaijan – a friend and ally of the U.S. located in a very challenging and geo-politically important part of the world.

The Azerbaijan America Alliance is a non-partisan, non-profit organization providing critical information about the people, culture, society, industry, history and current events of the Azeri people. Its mission is to foster an atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect between the people of America and Azerbaijan. Through academic discussion, cultural programming and political discourse, the Alliance aims to be the premier organization dedicated to promoting a lasting partnership between the two countries.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Khojaly Massacre Awareness Campaign Underway in Washington, D.C.

21st Anniversary of Tragedy Honors the 613 Azerbaijani Victims

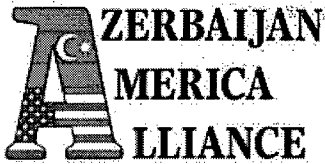
Washington, D.C. - February 21, 2013 – In honor of the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly massacre of Azerbaijani civilians, posters have begun to appear in Washington, D.C. metro stations and on buses. The village of Khojaly is located in the Nagorno Karabakh region of western Azerbaijan. On February 26th, 1992, Armenian together with Russian military forces raided the village and slaughtered over 613 civilians, including 106 women and 83 children.

The campaign is being led by the Azerbaijan America Alliance, a non-profit organization committed to promoting a lasting partnership between Azerbaijan and United States, headquartered in Washington, D.C. Former U.S. Representative and current Alliance Chairman Dan Burton stated, “These types of atrocities need to be brought to the attention of the world on a regular basis so that they never happen again.”



The Khojaly posters – with the headline, “Khojaly... A Human Tragedy Against Azerbaijan” -- are appearing currently in at least 9 different metro stations in the D.C. area, including Federal Triangle, L’Enfant Plaza, McPherson Square, Judiciary Square, Eastern Market, Farragut North, Farragut West, Federal Center SW, and Rosslyn. Along with the awareness campaign in the metro stations, both mobile billboards and mobile projections with advertisements remembering the anniversary of Khojaly have been going around D.C. In addition to the stationary posters, mobile billboards and mobile projections of the posters on buildings have been occurring from one end of D.C. to the other, from Chinatown on the Verizon Center, to Dupont and Georgetown M Street buildings, and near Capitol Hill, K Street, and the White House. The Khojaly public awareness campaign will continue in Washington through the rest of February and has begun appearing in New York City this week as well.

Founded in 2011 by Azerbaijani businessman Mr. Anar Mammadov, the Azerbaijan America Alliance is a non-partisan, non-profit organization providing critical information about the people, culture, society, industry, history, and current events of the Azeri people. Its mission is to foster and strengthen bilateral relations between Azerbaijan and the United States. Through academic discussion, cultural programming, and political discourse, the Alliance aims to be the premier organization dedicated to promoting a lasting partnership between the two countries.



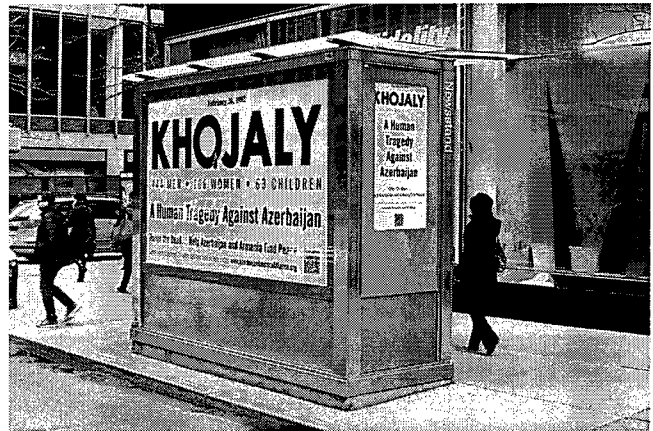
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Khojaly Campaign Brings Attention to Nagorno-Karabakh Refugees

Washington, D.C. – February 25, 2013 – A national public awareness campaign commemorating the 21st anniversary of the 1992 massacre of nearly 1000 Azerbaijani civilians in the village of Khojaly by Armenian and Russian military forces is bringing important attention to the status of refugees within Azerbaijan. Through Armenian military aggression during the conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, over 1 million Azeris have had to flee their homes in western Azerbaijan in order to avoid further suffering.



The campaign, led by the American Azerbaijan Alliance, is currently underway in Washington, D.C. and New York City where hundreds of Khojaly posters are located at subways and at bus stops, and on buses, mobile projections on buildings throughout both cities, and mobile billboards that tour Washington and New York with messages commemorating the human tragedy against Azerbaijan.

President Aliyev and the government of Azerbaijan continue to go to great lengths to provide financial, healthcare, employment, and educational assistance to displaced Azerbaijanis. Government leaders are working with the United Nations and other international refugee organizations to make certain that refugees from the Nagorno-Karabakh region receive needed support. By highlighting the millions of Azeris affected by Armenian and Russian military incursions into Nagorno-Karabakh, the Azerbaijan America Alliance is raising awareness towards tragedies related to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. "This tragedy needs to be remembered by international dignitaries," stated former U.S. Ambassador to Azerbaijan Matthew Bryza.

Founded in 2011 by Azerbaijan businessman Mr. Anar Mammadov, the Azerbaijan America Alliance is a non-partisan, non-profit organization providing critical information about the people, culture, society, industry, history, and current events of the Azeri people. Its mission is to foster and strengthen relations between the people of Azerbaijan and the United States. Through academic discussion, cultural programming, and political discourse, the Alliance aims to promote and advance a lasting partnership between the two nations' citizens.



Promoting a Lasting Partnership Between Azerbaijan and America

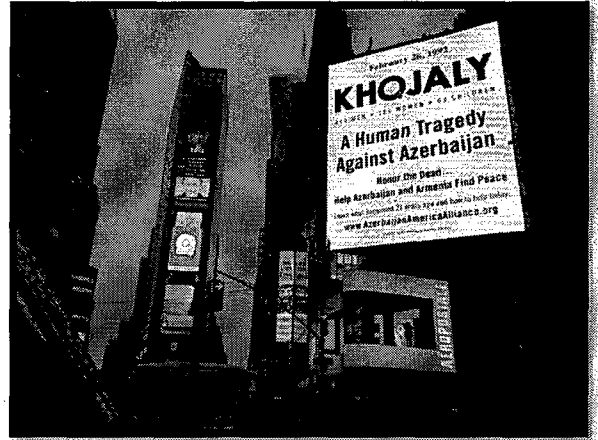
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Azerbaijan America Alliance Commemorates 21st Anniversary of Khojaly Massacre

Public Campaign in Washington, D.C. and New York City brings awareness of the tragedy to the American Public

Washington, D.C. — February 26th, 2013 – Today marks the 21st anniversary of the Khojaly Massacre in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of western Azerbaijan. On the night of February 26th, 1992, Armenian and Russian military forces invaded the village of Khojaly and massacred over 613 Azerbaijan civilians, including 106 women and 83 children. Azerbaijan America Alliance, a non-profit group promoting broad cultural and political relationships between Azerbaijan and America, is commemorating this anniversary by promoting a public awareness campaign of the tragedy in the Washington, D.C. and New York areas.



In remembering the Azeri victims of the massacre, Azerbaijan America Alliance Chairman Dan Burton stated, "The massacre that took place in the village of Khojaly where hundreds and possibly thousands of Azerbaijanis were killed or mutilated was a great tragedy...I applaud the government of Azerbaijan for making sure that the people of the region and the world do not forget."

Azerbaijan America Alliance's awareness campaign began more than a week ago in Washington, D.C. and New York City simultaneously. It is foreseen that over 15 million people will see the campaign in both cities.

In New York City, mobile billboards and mobile projections with Khojaly remembrance posters were seen in a variety of different populous locations and buildings throughout the area, such as Times Square, Radio City Music Hall, the Tribeca and Chelsea neighborhoods, along the Hudson River, and near the Empire State Building. 2 newsstands in front of the United Nations headquarters on 42nd Street are currently displaying the awareness campaign advertisements, while in the center of Times Square, 2 large digital billboards projected the Khojaly posters for a total of 42 hours during the week of February 18th.

Founded in 2011 by Azerbaijan businessman Mr. Anar Mammadov, the Azerbaijan America Alliance is a non-partisan, non-profit organization providing critical information about the people, culture, society, industry, history, and current events of the Azeri people. Its mission is to foster and strengthen relations between the people of Azerbaijan and the United States. Through academic discussion, cultural programming, and political discourse, the Alliance aims to promote and advance a lasting partnership between the two nations' citizens.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Azerbaijan America Alliance Celebrates Azerbaijani Holiday on the National Mall

Flower Day activities will be held on Sunday, May 5th, from 12 to 4pm in front of the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum

Washington, D.C. – May 3rd, 2013 – On Sunday, the Azerbaijan America Alliance is organizing a cultural festival on the National Mall to celebrate Flower Day, an Azerbaijani national holiday.

In the spirit of hope and new life, children are a major focus of the holiday. Flower Day is a bright and joyous day in Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijan America Alliance seeks to share the celebration of Flower Day with Americans, and especially American schoolchildren.

The Flower Day occasion will include a number of family-friendly activities, which will be both enjoyable and educational. Over 80 students from the greater Washington, DC Metropolitan area have submitted artwork that will be displayed at the event on Sunday. In addition to other hands-on arts and crafts activities, the festival will include live dance performances and video presentations about Azerbaijan and the significance of this holiday for the Azeri people. The Flower Day celebration will begin with a welcome address from the Alliance's Chairman, Congressman Dan Burton, and will conclude with the presentation of two large pieces of art that will be created during the course of the event by local artists. The Flower Day festival will be an excellent opportunity for students and their families to celebrate the arrival of spring while learning about Azeri culture!

The Azerbaijan America Alliance is a non-partisan, non-profit organization providing critical information about the people, culture, society, industry, history, and current events of the Azeri people. Its mission is to foster and strengthen relations between the people of Azerbaijan and the United States. Through academic discussion, cultural programming, and political discourse, the Alliance aims to promote and advance a lasting partnership between the two nations' citizens.

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Contact:

Algirde Pipikaite

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Large Turnout for Azerbaijan America Alliance's Flower Day Celebration

Flower Day activities were held on Sunday, May 5th, from 12 to 4pm on the National Mall. Its central location and colorful activities drew over a thousand people to the event, each of whom was curious to learn more about Azerbaijani culture.

Washington, D.C. – May 7th, 2013 – On Sunday, the Azerbaijan America Alliance organized a cultural festival on the National Mall to celebrate Flower Day, an Azerbaijani national holiday.

The Flower Day occasion included a number of family-friendly activities, which were both enjoyable and educational. Over 80 students from the greater Washington, DC Metropolitan area created artwork for the event that was displayed in the tented area of the venue. Many students and their families came to view their artwork on display, and many more contributed by creating drawings and tissue paper flowers at the festival. During the event, live dance performances and traditional Azeri music filled the air. Over 1,000 guests joined the festival on a picture-perfect spring day, learning Azeri dance steps and enjoying Flower Day themed t-shirts, face-painting, arts and crafts, and food.

The front of the Capitol building was a fitting backdrop for speeches by the Alliance's Chairman, Congressman Dan Burton, and Elin Suleymanov, the Azerbaijani Ambassador to the United States. Both men remarked on the positive and expanding relationship between their respective nations. "It was a beautiful day and an even more beautiful event," Congressman Dan Burton commented.

In addition to celebrating Azerbaijani culture, the day's festivities highlighted the contributions of the late President Heydar Aliyev. Two local artists spent the event's duration creating original artwork to commemorate the national leader's role in Azerbaijan's independence. The two pieces of art, each 8 feet by 8 feet, will be displayed in Azerbaijan on May 10, during the country's Flower Day Celebrations in Baku, the nation's capital.

The Azerbaijan America Alliance is a non-partisan, non-profit organization providing critical information about the people, culture, society, industry, history, and current events of the Azeri people. Its mission is to foster and strengthen relations between the people of Azerbaijan and the United States. Through academic discussion, cultural programming, and political discourse, the Alliance aims to promote and advance a lasting partnership between the two nations' citizens.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Azerbaijan America Alliance Chairman Dan Burton Gives Remarks at US-Azerbaijan Convention: "Vision for the Future" in Baku

Former Chair of the Europe and Eurasia Subcommittee speaks about importance of Azerbaijan as a strategic ally of the United States

Washington, D.C. – June 7th, 2013 -- The US-Azerbaijan Convention "Vision for the Future" was held May 28-29 in Baku, Azerbaijan. Organized by the Turquoise Council, the convention brought together key state and government officials of both countries to advance and develop the growing relations between the two nations.

The conference was focused on energy, trade, and regional security and stability, hosting several panel discussions and speakers to discuss these policy areas.

A group of over 40 influential government officials and political figures from the United States attended the conference, many leading panel discussions giving speeches on important areas of policy cooperation between the U.S. and Azerbaijan.

The American guests and speakers included several high-level former White House officials, Congressional representatives and senators. Among them was Azerbaijan American Alliance Chairman and former Congressman and Chairman of the Europe and Eurasia Subcommittee Dan Burton, who spoke during a conference session titled "Eurasian Security and Cooperation: Azerbaijan's Role in Regional Peace and Stability."

In his remarks, Mr. Burton spoke on the importance of Azerbaijan as a strategic partner to the United States stating, "Azerbaijan is a key ally of the United States, providing stability in the region and furthering our common interests. Our deeply-developed friendship has benefited both nations immensely and will continue to strengthen in the future."

Founded in 2011 by Azerbaijan businessman Mr. Anar Mammadov, the Azerbaijan America Alliance is a nonpartisan, non-profit organization providing critical information about the people, culture, society, industry, history, and current events of the Azeri people. Its mission is to foster and strengthen relations between the people of Azerbaijan and the United States. Through academic discussion, cultural programming, and political discourse, the Alliance aims to promote and advance a lasting partnership between the two nations' citizens.

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Fabiani & Company
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Reporting Period: December 1, 2012 to May 31, 2013

Attachment #6

These informational materials distributed on behalf of Talco Management Ltd. are being filed simultaneously with the supplemental statement; accordingly, question #22 on the statement was answered in the affirmative.



Case Statement – Tajikistan & the Rogun Dam

“A Statement to Educate the Public on the
Importance of the Rogun Dam”

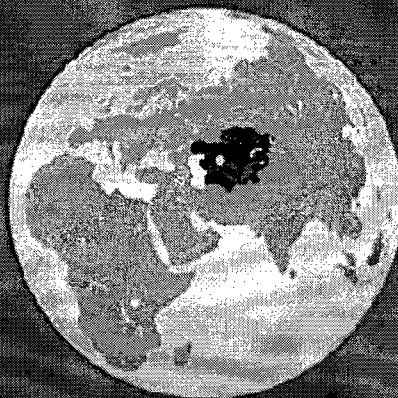


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I. Central Asia

a. Overview and History

Central Asia is the core region of the Asian Continent stretching from Russia in the north to Afghanistan in the south and from the Caspian Sea in the west to China in the east. It is often referred to as Middle Asia or more colloquially as *the stans*. Central Asia has longstanding and historically rich ties to its nomadic peoples and to the Silk Road.

As a result, Central Asia has acted as a venerable transport crossroads for the movement of people, goods, and ideas between Asia and Europe. The importance of the region in terms of geopolitics, energy and natural resource security should not be understated.

The Caucasus and Central Asia



The history of Central Asia is largely defined by its climate and geography. Few major cities developed in the region due to the aridness and its distance from the sea. As a result, much of the region was dominated by nomadic peoples until the end of the 16th century when the influx of firearms allowed settled peoples to take control of the region.

By the end of the 19th century, the bulk of Central Asia had been captured by major powers, most notably Russia and China. The Soviet areas of Central Asia experienced the majority of industrialization and construction of infrastructure, but also a lasting legacy of ethnic tensions and environmental problems. According to a 2011 CRS Report: "The vast majority of the people in the Central Asian states suffered steep declines in their quality of life in the

first few years after the dissolution of the Soviet Union [which occurred towards the end of 1991]. The gap widened between the rich and poor, accentuating social tensions and potential instability. Social services such as health and education, inadequate during the Soviet period, declined further.”¹

b. Central Asia Today

In modern contexts, definitions of Central Asia include five republics of the former Soviet Union: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (and some also include Afghanistan).

According to the a 2011 CRS report, negative trends in poverty and health have been reversed in much of Central Asia, although quality of life still remains far below that of most Western Countries.

“It would seem that affinities among the current regional elites would facilitate cooperative ties.”¹ Central Asian states share many common attributes, including:

- Many officials in these states share a common language (Russian)
- The majority of citizens in these states practice Islam and are ethnically Turkic or Persian

Despite similarities, cooperation among these republics remains unpredictable and extremely varied with respect to each country. Since their independence, these Central Asian countries have taken uneven steps in building defense and other security structures and beneficial ties between neighbors. Progress remains slow and mostly halting, however, it is apparent to the majority of the West that these countries are vitally important to the following issues:

- Drug, arms, and human trafficking
- The management of water resources
- The development and delivery of regional energy

c. Energy Needs

With regards to energy, Central Asia has immense output, high prospects for growth and a large availability of resources; specifically, water. Growing demand for limited water resources has threatened the stability of the region and hindered economic development. The main sources of water for the region are the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya Rivers that flow south through Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan before flowing northwest through Uzbekistan to the Aral Sea. Years of cotton production, without proper regulation and rationing, coupled with river rerouting from the Soviet era have caused the size of these two rivers and the Aral Sea to dwindle and shrink dramatically. It is imperative that steps are taken to reverse the regional trends of water waste.

Hydropower is one means of continuing to improve the sustenance and utilization of this resource. In Tajikistan hydropower projects including the Rogun Dam have the potential to benefit and transform the region. In addition to increasing water security, hydro-electric power and an influx in the availability of clean energy will help to stabilize local and regional economies. Hydropower has the potential to help wean this region off a dependency on foreign oil and gas. Energy independence benefits not only Tajikistan but also the entirety of Central Asia.

II. Information on Central Asian Countries

a. Tajikistan^{2; 3; 4;}

- i. Tajikistan's remoteness, geographical barriers, and the difficult conditions imposed by Uzbekistan have combined to make Tajikistan the poorest country in the Europe and Central Asia region.² As a result, it is essential that they are able to develop their hydropower potential in order for the country to go through a period of sustained economic development.

ii. General Facts:

1. **Population:** 7.77 million
2. **GDP:** \$16.43 billion
3. **Ethnic Groups:** Tajik 79.9%, Uzbek 15.3%, Russian and others 5%.
4. **Religion:** Sunni Muslim 85%, Shi'a Muslim 5%, other 10%.
5. **Industries:** aluminum, gold, silver, antimony, zinc, lead, chemicals and fertilizers, cement, vegetable oil, textiles, metal-cutting machine tools, refrigerators and freezers.
6. **Agricultural Products:** cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats.
7. **Natural Resources:** Hydropower, some petroleum, uranium, gold, mercury, brown coal, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten.

- iii. Tajikistan has great hydropower potential and has focused on attracting investment for projects for internal use and electricity exports. Meanwhile, the country faces severe electricity shortages, particularly during the winter and beyond, when most of Tajikistan's inhabitants receive little or no electricity for weeks at a time. The government sees the construction of the massive Rogun hydroelectric dam as the solution to the country's chronic energy woes, but the dam has been a source of increasing friction with Uzbekistan.⁴

b. Uzbekistan^{5; 6;}

- i. Uzbekistan is central to regional trade and transportation in the region and is also host to the largest population.

ii. General Facts:

1. **Population:** 28.4 million
2. **GDP:** \$96.5 billion

3. **Ethnic Groups:** Uzbek 80%, Russian 5.5%, Tajik 5%, Kazakh 3%, Karakalpak 2.5%, Tatar 1.5%, other 2.5%.
4. **Religion:** 88% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 9% Eastern Orthodox, and 3% other.
5. **Industries:** Textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, mining, hydrocarbon extraction, and chemicals
6. **Agricultural Products:** Cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain and livestock
7. **Natural Resources:** Natural gas, petroleum, gold, coal, uranium, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum.

- iii. U.S. Energy Department reports estimate that Uzbekistan has 594 million barrels of proven oil and reserves and an estimated 65 trillion cubic feet of proven natural gas reserves. Despite this, Western energy investment has been limited.

China signed an agreement for the construction of the Central Asia-China Pipeline and Russia receives gas exports through the Central Asia-Center Pipeline.

Uzbekistan has periodically delayed rail freight shipments to Tajikistan, purportedly to pressure Tajikistan to halt construction of the Rogun hydro-electric power dam on the Vakhsh River, which Uzbekistan fears could limit the flow of water into the country. In November 2011, it closed a rail link to southern Tajikistan, reporting that a bridge was damaged, but since then has not reopened the span.

Uzbekistan has periodically cut off gas supplies to Tajikistan, most recently in early April 2012. Uzbekistan at first stated that it needed to divert gas shipments to fulfill contracts with China, but later maintained that the cutoff merely represented the fulfillments of a supply contract with Tajikistan.

The Uzbek prime minister responded that all Uzbek actions were in accordance with bilateral agreements or responses to Tajik actions, so that the accusations were "groundless." Gas supplies were resumed in mid-April 2012.⁵

c. Kazakhstan^{7; 8;}

- i. Kazakhstan is an important player in Central Asia due to its expansive territory, location, and strong economic growth spurred by its ample natural resources, but its stability is questioned by ethnic, political and other

challenges. The country's oil exports give them the strongest economy in Central Asia.

ii. **General Facts:**

1. **Population:** 17.5 million
2. **GDP:** \$219.6 billion
3. **Ethnic Groups:** 53.4%, Kazakh, 30% Russian, 3.3% Ukrainian, Uzbek 2.6%, and 1.8% German.
4. **Religion:** Sunni Muslim 47%, Russian Orthodox 44%, Protestant 2%, and other 7%.
5. **Industries:** oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc, copper, titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur, uranium, iron and steel; tractors and other agricultural machinery, electric motors, construction materials.
6. **Agricultural Products:** Grain, cotton, and livestock
7. **Natural Resources:** Oil, gas and mineral exports.

- iii. In May 2012, President Nazarbayev suggested that foreign energy firms operating in the country could help finance domestic industrial projects. Kazakh officials have also appeared to make contradictory statements about providing gas for European customers via a possible trans-Caspian pipeline traversing the South Caucasus and Turkey.⁷

d. **Kyrgyzstan**^{9; 10;}

- i. Kyrgyzstan is the 2nd smallest country in Central Asia (behind Tajikistan) and is also among the poorest. It shares expansive borders with Russia and China as well as smaller borders with Uzbekistan to the west and Tajikistan to the south.

ii. **General Facts:**

1. **Population:** 5.59 million
2. **GDP:** \$11.85 billion
3. **Ethnic Groups:** Kyrgyz 71.7%; Russian 7.2%; Uzbek 14.3%; Dungan 1.1%; Uighurs 0.9%; Tajik 0.9%, Tatars 0.5%; Korean 0.3%, German 0.3%, and Kazakh.
4. **Religion:** Islam and Russian Orthodox

5. **Industries:** Small machinery, textiles, food processing, cement, shoes, sawn logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, and rare earth metals
 6. **Agricultural Products:** Tobacco, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruits and berries; sheep, goats, cattle, and wool
 7. **Natural Resources:** Abundant hydropower; significant deposits of gold and rare earth metals; locally exploitable coal, oil, and natural gas; other deposits of iron, bauxite, copper, tin, molybdenum, mercury, and antimony.
- iii. Kyrgyzstan has a surplus of hydroelectric energy, rare earth mineral reserves, and tourism potential that could boost its development. U.S. support contributed to Kyrgyzstan's admission into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in late 1998.⁹
- e. **Turkmenistan**^{11; 12;}
- i. Turkmenistan's proven natural gas reserves are among the highest in the world and they also have considerable oil reserves. It shares a border with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to the north, Afghanistan and Iran to the south, and the Caspian Sea to the east.¹¹
 - ii. **General Facts:**
 1. **Population:** 5.05 million
 2. **GDP:** \$43.91 billion
 3. **Ethnic Groups:** Turkmen 85%, Uzbek 5%, Russian 4%, and other 6%.
 4. **Religion:** Muslim 89%, Eastern Orthodox 9%, and 2% unknown.
 5. **Industries:** Natural gas, oil, petroleum products, textiles, and food processing
 6. **Agricultural Products:** Cotton, grain and livestock
 7. **Natural Resources:** Natural gas, petroleum, and hydropower
 - iii. About one-half of Turkmenistan's GDP is derived from energy production, about one-third from services, and slightly more than one-tenth from agriculture, although the latter sector employs nearly half of the country's workforce. Estimates suggest that Turkmenistan's GDP grew by around 10% in 2011, boosted by gas exports to China and Iran. In 2010 signed an agreement for developing the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Pipeline.¹¹

III. Information on Influential Neighboring Countries

a. Afghanistan¹³

- i. Afghanistan's ethnically and linguistically mixed population reflects its location astride historic trade and invasion routes leading from Central Asia into South and Southwest Asia.

Afghanistan is an active member of the international community, and has diplomatic relations with countries around the world. In December 2002, the six nations that border Afghanistan signed a 'Good Neighbor' Declaration, in which they pledged to respect Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity.

Neighboring countries, including regional partners such as Russia, Turkey, and China, signed the Istanbul Declaration in November 2011, reaffirming the 'Good Neighbor' Declaration.

ii. **General Facts:**

1. **Population:** 28.396 million
2. **GDP:** \$27.36 billion
3. **Ethnic Groups:** Pashtun 42%, Tajik 27%, Hazara 9%, Uzbek 9%, Turkmen, Aimaq, Baluch, Nuristani, Kizilbash.
4. **Religion:** Sunni Muslim 80%, Shi'a Muslim 19%, other 1%
5. **Industries:** Textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, cement, hand-woven carpets, natural gas, coal, and copper
6. **Agricultural Products:** Wheat, opium, sheepskins, lambskins, corn, barley, rice, cotton, fruit, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, and mutton.
7. **Natural Resources:** Natural gas, oil, coal, petroleum, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones.

- iii. For nearly 3 decades, the availability of secure energy supplies in Afghanistan was significantly disrupted by conflict. Much of the country's power generation, transmission, and distribution infrastructure was destroyed, and what remained was stretched far beyond capacity.

More than 90% of the population had no access to electricity. In January 2009, with the help of the Asian Development Bank and the Indian Government, electricity began to flow into Kabul along a newly constructed transmission line running from neighboring Uzbekistan. For the first time in more than a generation, the majority of the capital's 4 million people enjoy the benefits of power. In 2001, Afghanistan produced 430 megawatts of electricity. As of 2009, the installed generation capacity

had grown to 1,028 megawatts. International statistics maintained by the World Bank indicate the ratio of gross domestic product (GDP) growth to electrical production is approximately \$1,000 to 300 kWh.

The United States has provided considerable assistance to help develop new electricity generation capacity and provide 24-hour power in key cities including Kabul, Lashkar Gah, and Kandahar. Major projects carried out include:

- The refurbishment of power generation capacity at Kajaki Dam in the south
- The opening of the Kabul power plant

Under the U.S. and partners' supervision, the Afghan Government has transferred all assets, liabilities, and personnel from the troubled, state-run power utility Da Afghanistan Breshna Mosesa (DABM) to the new corporatized national electricity utility Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS). The move was a significant breakthrough in Afghan Government and donor efforts to modernize and begin to commercialize the national electricity sector. Reliable, affordable electricity is vitally important to Afghan economic growth, prosperity, and stability. The energy infrastructure continues to be a priority for the U.S. and other donor nations.¹³

b. Pakistan^{15; 16;}

i. Pakistan is located on the Arabian Sea bordered by Iran and Afghanistan to the west, China to the north and India to the south and east. Afghanistan's narrow Wakhan Corridor forms a border between Pakistan and Tajikistan to the north. Pakistan expresses a strong desire for a stable Afghanistan.

ii. **General Facts:**

1. **Population:** 177 million
2. **GDP:** \$449 billion
3. **Ethnic Groups:** Punjab 45%, Pashtun 15%, Sindhi 14%, Saraiki 8%, Muhajir 8%, Baloch 4%, other 6%.
4. **Religion:** 95% Muslim (75% Sunni, 20% Shia), Christian, Hindu and others 5%.
5. **Industries:** Textiles and apparel, food processing, pharmaceuticals, construction materials, shrimp, fertilizer, and paper products.
6. **Agricultural Products:** Wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane, eggs, fruits, vegetables, milk, beef, mutton.

7. Natural Resources: Arable land, natural gas, limited oil, substantial hydropower potential, coal, iron ore, copper, salt, and limestone.

iii. Pakistan has extensive energy resources, including fairly sizable natural gas reserves, some proven oil reserves, coal, and large hydropower potential. Exploitation of energy resources has been slow due to a shortage of capital and domestic and international political constraints. For instance, domestic gas and petroleum production totals only about half the country's energy needs, and dependence on imported oil contributes to Pakistan's persistent trade deficits and shortage of foreign exchange.¹⁶

c. **Russia**^{17; 18;}

i. Russia is one of the most industrialized of the former Soviet republics and as such holds a tremendous amount of influence over the former Soviet republics.

ii. **General Facts:**

1. **Population:** 138.1 million

2. **GDP:** \$2.4 trillion

3. **Ethnic Groups:** Russian 79.8%, Tatar 3.8%, Ukrainian 2%, Bashkir 1.2%, Chuvash 1.1%, other 12.1%.

4. **Religion:** Russian Orthodox, Islam, Judaism, Roman Catholicism, Protestant, Buddhist, other.

5. **Industries:** Automobiles, trucks, trains, agricultural equipment, advanced aircraft, aerospace, machine and equipment products; mining and extractive industry; medical and scientific instruments; construction equipment.

6. **Agricultural Products:** Grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, meat, dairy products.

7. **Natural Resources:** Petroleum, natural gas, timber, furs, precious and nonferrous metals.

iii. Natural resources, especially energy, dominate Russian exports. Over two-thirds of Russian exports to the United States are fuels, mineral oil, or metals.¹⁸

d. **China**^{19, 20;}

- i. Chinese investment in the economies of Central Asia and bilateral trade are growing rapidly, and China looks to Central Asia to reduce its energy deficit, diversify its energy imports and transit routes, and increase its energy security.¹⁹

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India lie along China's western borders.

ii. **General Facts:**

1. **Population:** 1.343 billion
2. **GDP:** \$7.298 trillion
3. **Ethnic Groups:** Han Chinese 91.5%; Zhuang, Manchu, Hui, Miao, Uighur, Tujia, Yi, Mongol, Tibetan, Buyi, Dong, Yao, Korean, and other nationalities 8.5%.
4. **Religion:** Officially atheist; Daoist (Taoist), Buddhist, Christian, Muslim.
5. **Industries:** Mining and ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, and other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizers; consumer products, including footwear, toys, and electronics; food processing; transportation equipment, including automobiles, rail cars and locomotives, ships, and aircraft; telecommunications equipment, commercial space launch vehicles, satellites.
6. **Agricultural Products:** Among the world's largest producers of rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, peanuts, tea, millet, barley; commercial crops include cotton, other fibers, apples, oilseeds, pork and fish; produces variety of livestock products.
7. **Natural Resources:** Coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest).

- iii. Driven by strong economic growth, China's demand for energy is surging rapidly. China is the world's largest energy consumer and the world's second-largest net importer of crude oil after the United States. China is also the fifth-largest energy producer in the world.

The International Energy Agency estimates that China will contribute 36% to the projected growth in global energy use, with its demand rising by 75% between 2008 and 2035. China's electricity generation is expected to

increase to 10,555 billion kilowatt hours (Bkwh) by 2035, over three times the amount in 2009, according to U.S. Energy Information Administration.

In 2010, China led the world in clean energy investment with \$51.1 billion and had installed wind capacity of 41.8 gigawatts, the most in the world.²⁰

e. **India**²¹

- i. India occupies only 2.4% of the world's land area, but supports over 15% of the world's population. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the emergence of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) had major repercussions for Indian foreign policy. India's substantial trade with the region plummeted after the Soviet collapse and has yet to recover.²¹
- ii. **General Facts:**
 1. **Population:** 1.21 billion
 2. **GDP:** \$1.676 trillion
 3. **Ethnic Groups:** Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, others 3%. While the national census does not recognize racial or ethnic groups, it is estimated that there are more than 2,000 ethnic groups in India.
 4. **Religion:** Hindu 80.5%; Muslim 13.4%; Christian 2.3%; Sikh 1.9%; other groups including Buddhist, Jain, Parsi within 1.8%; unspecified 0.1%.
 5. **Industries:** Textiles, jute, processed food, steel, machinery, transport equipment, cement, aluminum, fertilizers, mining, petroleum, chemicals, and computer software.
 6. **Agricultural Products:** Wheat, rice, coarse grains, oilseeds, sugar, cotton, jute, tea.
 7. **Natural Resources:** Coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, chromite, thorium, limestone, barite, titanium ore, diamonds, crude oil.
- iii. India and China are building on growing economic ties to improve other aspects of their relationship such as counterterrorism, energy, and trade. Foreign investment is particularly sought after in power generation, telecommunications, ports, roads, petroleum exploration/processing, and mining.²¹

IV. Tajikistan^{1; 2; 3; 4; 22; 23; 25;}

a. History

Tajikistan is small, land-locked, and 93 percent mountainous. It is situated 2,000 km away from the nearest port, and high mountains separate it from the Kyrgyz Republic in the northeast, China in the east and Uzbekistan in the west and north. The Amu Darya River forms the 1,400 km-long southern border shared with Afghanistan, and the country is separated from Pakistan in the south east by Afghanistan's narrow Wakhan corridor, making it one of the least accessible countries in the world.²²

Tajikistan, along with most of Central Asia was controlled by the Russian Empire during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, Russian rule briefly collapsed but Tajikistan was regained by 1925. Tajikistan was created as an autonomous Soviet socialist republic within Uzbekistan in 1924 and as an independent Soviet socialist republic in 1929.⁴



Tajikistan became independent following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, but a devastating civil war lasting from 1992 to 1997 delayed Tajikistan's transition to a market economy. After the civil war ended, President Rahmon's government worked to establish state authority. He concentrated on political consolidation, security, rehabilitation and development for the war-torn country.

Though the economy was still fragile, from 2000 and 2004 the economy grew by almost 60

percent, due to an expansion of services and construction fuelled by remittances and favorable world prices for the country's primary export commodities—aluminum and cotton.²

The country's third largest commodity labor is primarily measured through remittance, which are vulnerable to economic shocks (the majority of remittances come from workers seeking better employment opportunities in Russia and neighboring countries). The Russian recession in 2008 has caused an enormous reduction in aluminum and cotton exports as well as remittances.

Most of Tajikistan's 7.728 million people belong to the Persian-speaking Tajik ethnic group, who share language, culture and history with their neighbor Afghanistan and Iran to the south east while the second largest ethnic group is Uzbek (comprising 15% of the population). Eighty-five percent of the Tajik population is Sunni Muslim. Tajik is the official state language though Russian is widely used in government and industry; however in most rural communities only Tajik is spoken.⁴

b. Economic Situation

Tajikistan has followed a relatively strict fiscal and monetary policy, which has resulted in macroeconomic stability. The government has attracted state-led investment for major infrastructure projects, particularly from China and is working towards implementing the necessary economic reforms to attract private investors. Two-thirds of the workforce of Tajikistan is in agriculture, where further agricultural reforms are necessary to allow many farmers to grow the crop of their choice, rather than growing cotton, which has been the practice since Soviet times.

Following the civil war's conclusion in 1997, Tajikistan enjoyed relative political stability and strong economic growth. With inflation declining, a manageable external deficit, and a fiscal surplus from 2000-2008, the average growth rate was 8.6 percent. However, in 2009 aluminum and cotton exports fell and a recession in Russia reduced remittances and put a strain on Tajik finances.

Tajikistan is the poorest Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) country. Foreign revenue is severely dependent upon cotton and aluminum exports as well as remittances (payments from Tajik migrant workers abroad), mainly from Russia. Due to this large dependence on remittances the economy is highly vulnerable to external shocks. Tajikistan managed modest growth during the height of the recent economic crisis, and growth picked up again in 2010 (6.5%) and 2011 (7.4%) despite these factors.²

Natural resources include: Hydropower, Petroleum, Uranium, Gold, Mercury, Brown Coal, Lead, Zinc, Antimony, Tungsten.

Agricultural Products include: Cotton, Grain, Fruit, Grapes, Vegetables, Cattle, Sheep, Goats

Industry centers primarily on aluminum; however gold, silver, antimony, zinc, lead, chemicals and fertilizers, vegetable oil, textiles, machine tools, refrigerators, and freezer are also produced.

Main trade partners include: Russia, China, Iran, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, and Turkmenistan.

Tajikistan has great hydropower potential and has focused on attracting investment for projects for internal use and electricity exports. Meanwhile, the country faces severe electricity shortages (Tajikistan faces energy shortages for 5-6 months a year), particularly during the winter, when most of Tajikistan's inhabitants receive little or no electricity for weeks at a time. The government sees the construction of the massive Rogun hydroelectric dam as a partial solution to the country's chronic energy woes, but the dam has been a source of increasing tension with Uzbekistan.

The World Bank suggests that medium to long term growth can be achieved in Tajikistan through hydropower production, agriculture, small and medium businesses, infrastructure, and labor migration.²

GDP:

- Nominal GDP: \$5.64 billion (2010); \$6.3 billion (2011).
- Nominal per capita GDP (2010): \$822.
- Per capita GDP (purchasing power parity, 2009): \$2,104.
- GDP real growth rate: 6.5% (2010); 7.4% (2011); 7% (2012 projection).
- Debt/GDP ratio: 33.4% (2010 est.); 33.4% (2011).

c. Relationship with Surrounding Countries

Tajikistan plays an important part in Central Asia's regional security and faces diverse and complex geo-political forces. The country is seen by China, Russia, the European Union and the United States as an important gatekeeper for peace and stability in Central Asia.

China wishes to strengthen its commercial advantages and maintain border security in the region while Russia desires to preserve its historical presence and overarching influence.

The deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is of increasing concern to Tajikistan and its allies, and as such, the EU and the US are interested in preventing the spread of religious extremism, stifling drug trafficking and countering other geo-political threats in the region.

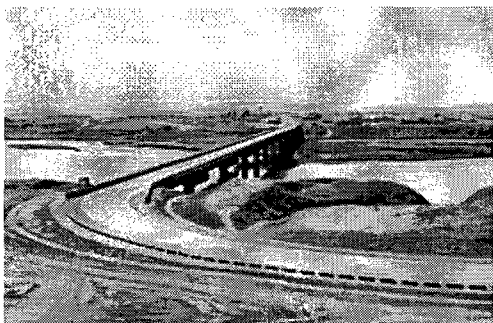
d. United States – Tajik Relations⁴

The United States remains committed to assisting Tajikistan in its economic and political development, as Tajikistan continues to recover from its civil war legacy. U.S. assistance efforts are evolving away from humanitarian aid and political reconciliation, as those needs increasingly have been met. Instead, U.S. efforts are targeted toward broader goals of democratic, social, and economic reform.

The United States recognized Tajikistan on December 25, 1991, the day the U.S.S.R. dissolved, and in 1992 a temporary embassy was opened at a hotel in Dushanbe. In 1998 the embassy was temporarily relocated to Almaty, Kazakhstan due to security issues. A U.S. embassy compound was built in Dushanbe and embassy staff moved in and began operations in 2006.

i. Economic Relations

Tajikistan receives assistance from the U.S. on economic reforms and on encouraging integration into the global marketplace particularly in joining the World Trade Organization. The U.S. also offers Tajikistan assistance in support of health and education, democracy, media, and local governance. Since 2002, Tajikistan has been a strong supporter of U.S. counterterrorism and peace effort in Afghanistan and Central Asia.



In 2007, a bridge spanning the Amu Darya River from Sher Khan, Afghanistan to Nizhniy Pyanzh, Tajikistan opened for commercial traffic. The bridge was largely funded by the U.S. Government and helped nearly triple the trade volume between the two countries. The bridge and related customs facilities enhance economic and commercial opportunities on both sides of the river while also curbing the cross-border drug trade.

ii. Military Relations

The two countries now have a broad-based relationship, cooperating in such areas as counter-narcotics, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, and regional growth and stability. The U.S. Government leads an international donor effort to enhance Tajikistan's territorial integrity, prevent the transit of narcotics and material or technology related to weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and support a stable, peaceful Tajikistan in order to prevent the spread of influence and activities of radical groups and terrorists. Tajikistan has been a strong supporter of U.S. efforts in the war on terrorism and in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan.⁴

V. Energy Needs for Central Asia

a. Regional Electric Power Needs

Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, Tajikistan has become overly dependent on hydropower, which is very vulnerable to seasonal variability on water flows. It is estimated, that during the winter months Tajikistan suffers an energy generation deficit of 2.5-3TWh while in the summer there is an excess of energy generation close to 2.5TWh. Reservoirs are managed in accordance with downstream neighbor's irrigation needs, which is a contributing factor to a decrease in water flow during the winter months.

The excess energy generated during the summer months is exported to Afghanistan and Pakistan. In 2009, Uzbekistan disconnected themselves from the regional energy grid, the Central Asia Power System (CAPS), which only managed to compound ongoing severe winter energy shortages across Tajikistan.²

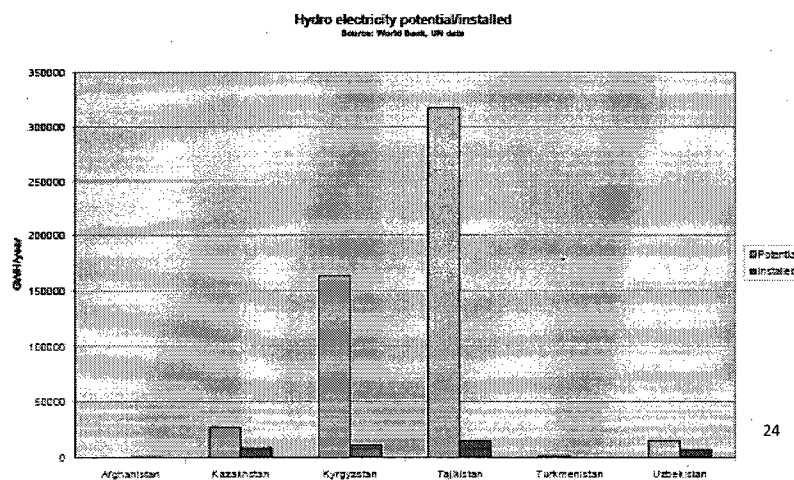
The primary sources of growth within Tajikistan include:

- Arable Land
- Water
- Labor

	Hydro Electric Potential (MW)	Installed Capacity (MW)
Afghanistan	400	595
Kazakhstan	27000	8861
Kyrgyzstan	163000	10778
Tajikistan	317000	15086
Turkmenistan	2000	
Uzbekistan	15000	7278
Total	524400	42598

24

Reference. Hydropower potential: IEA and Potential Water Resource Development in Northern Afghanistan and its implications for Amu Darya Basin, Working paper 36, 2004



24

All of these entities must be enhanced for Tajikistan to receive any benefits. Water resources can be easily harnessed as hydropower and would help Tajikistan meet its own energy needs while also supplying excess electrical power to regional neighbors; Afghanistan; the Kyrgyz Republic; Pakistan; and Uzbekistan.²

The Republic of China has helped support the building of an electricity interconnection line to connect north and south Tajikistan. It's hoped that, once completed, the interconnection line will link to neighboring regional markets (Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Pakistan) to help in times of energy deficits or excess generation.

CASA 1000 is an ongoing energy project to establish the Central Asia-South Asia Regional Electricity Market (CASAREM). Under CASA 1000 Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic will export power to Pakistan and Afghanistan. CASA 1000 is focused on power generation and transmission projects across the region that will be utilized as the foundation for the Regional Electricity Market.²³

Growing demand for water resources may threaten the stability of the region and hinder economic development (although more efficient water use would be ameliorative). The main sources of water for Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and part of Kazakhstan are the Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers that flow from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. After the breakup of the Soviet Union Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan reached an agreement to exchange water for oil and gas from Uzbekistan; however there was no oversight body and relations between the downstream and upstream neighbors have become strained. Profligate wasting of water because of ill-designed and deteriorating irrigation canals, lack of water meters, and efforts to boost cotton production drained the Amu and Syr Darya Rivers so that ever decreasing amounts of water reached the Aral Sea.¹

Promoting regional cooperation is one of the key aspects in finding a solution to water and energy problems. Unfortunately, this is not the case in Central Asia. Although countries in the region have ensured stable function of the water industry while making the difficult transition to a market economy, by creating a series of regional institutions and the signing of several important agreements, there still exists great potential for future cooperation, which can bring great benefit to all countries involved.²⁵

The main obstacle to safe water and energy cooperation in Central Asia lies in the national policies and interests in the region. Countries consider the possibility of cooperation through the prism of self-sufficiency in energy policy and water resources. The policy of noncooperation has long been associated with minimal dependence on other countries, and has proven to be costly for all countries involved. For effective trans-boundary water management to happen there must be more intensive regional cooperation.²⁵

Without proper cooperation, it is impossible to achieve any breakthroughs. Countries need to express complete readiness for dialogue and cooperation based on fundamental principles

such as sovereign equality, mutually beneficial cooperation, good neighborly relations, and faithful implementation of the obligations of international agreements.

It is important to ensure water security and guarantee water for irrigation of all Central Asian countries in dry years by building reservoirs to regulate river flow in the long-term and taking into account the seasonal aspects. The development of cheap and environmentally clean electricity can meet the growing demand not only in Tajikistan, which annually faces acute shortage of energy in the winter, but also in neighboring countries.

b. Hydropower²

i. Significance and Necessity

Hydropower is the key to medium and to long term growth and recovery for Tajikistan. It will help alleviate the scourge of unreliable power supply, which will help to attract industry. Improving energy sector performance is a priority for sustainable economic growth. Only 5 percent of Tajikistan's hydropower potential, estimated at roughly 140 GW, is developed (annual generation capacity of 527 TWh). However, hydropower encompasses 97 percent of the country's domestic energy consumption. TALCO (Tajik Aluminum Company) requires roughly one-third of the country's energy supply, but it is essential to Tajikistan's socio-economic development.

ii. Regional Projects:²⁴

- **Kazakhstan:** Some tens of dams for different purposes have been constructed in Kazakhstan, of which 12 are large dams according to the ICOLD definition. Five large dams are for energy generation purposes; one serves for mudflow protection for the city of Almaty, and the rest are mainly for irrigation purposes.
- **Kyrgyzstan:** The hydropower infrastructure in Kyrgyzstan is relatively well developed. On the Naryn River in the Syr Darya basin, there is a cascade of six large hydraulic structures used mainly for energy generation. These structures include large dams and HPS with a total installed capacity of 2,870 MW and an average annual production of energy of 10.4 billion kWh.
- **Tajikistan:** Nine large multipurpose hydraulic projects are operational in the country. The hydropower potential of the country is estimated at 527 billion kWh of electric energy annually. Currently the technically available and economically appropriate hydropower potential is 317 billion kWh a year, 5 per cent of which is utilized. The total installed generation capacity at HPS is around 4,060 MW. About 15 billion kWh a year of electric energy is produced by Tajikistan's HPS, or 98 percent of its overall national

production. The harnessing of the still unused hydropower potential is a priority for the economic development of Tajikistan.

- **Turkmenistan:** To date, 16 major reservoirs created by large dams, according to the ICOLD definition, are operational. Design works for construction of another six dam reservoirs are under way. Existing water management infrastructure allows for water supply to 6.5 million people and the irrigation of 2.4 million ha of land.
- **Uzbekistan:** In Uzbekistan, there are 273 major and especially important HS of classes I, II, III, including 54 large dams according to the ICOLD definition with a total water storage capacity of about 20 km³, 35 pumping stations with total productivity of about 3,000 m³/sec, 29 HPS with a total installed capacity of about 400 MW, 60 main canals with total length of 24,300 km and a carrying capacity of 9,000 m³/sec, 64 hydraulic projects, 24 main 7 collectors for collection of drainage waters at irrigation systems, and bank-protecting and regulating structures for seven rivers, with total length of 2,312 km.

c. CASA 1000^{2, 23}

The Central Asia-South Asia Regional Electricity Market (CASAREM) is a concept for developing electricity trade among the countries of the two regions through a set of projects and concomitant investments, underpinned by the relevant institutional arrangements and legal agreements. The development of the first phase of CASAREM, which is to establish the necessary transmission and trading infrastructure and systems to enable a trade of about 1,300 megawatts (MW) of summer surplus electricity between the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan in Central Asia and Afghanistan and Pakistan in South Asia, is referred to as "CASA-1000." It is envisaged that other countries may join the initiative as the trade expands. The proposed project has several benefits as it would:

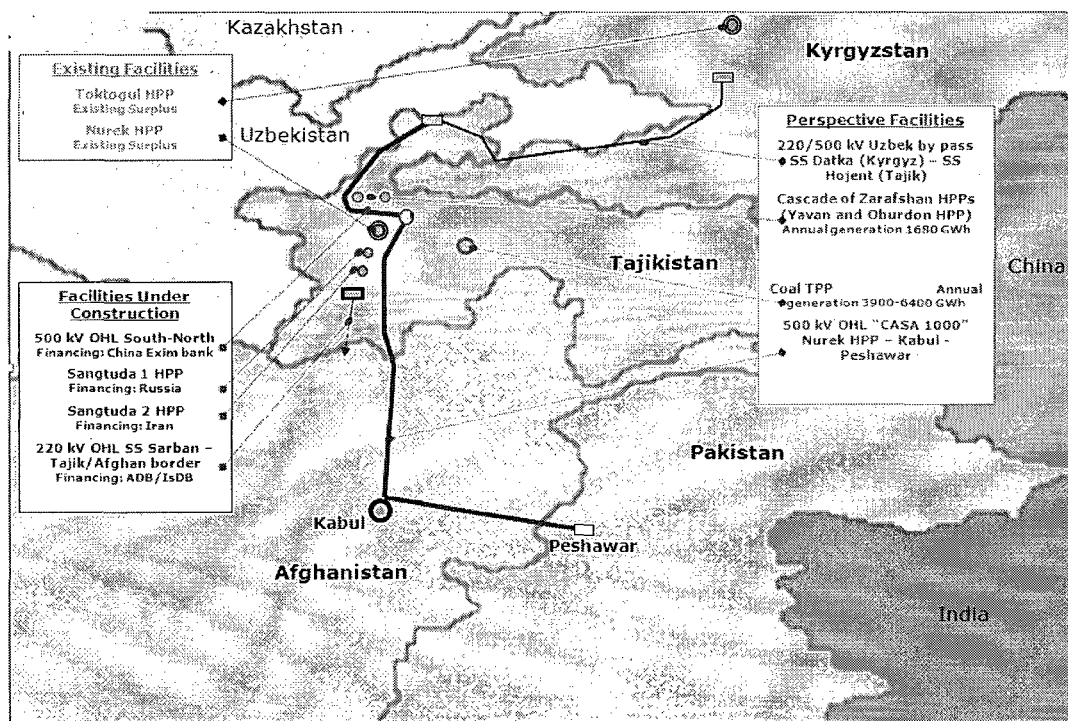
- Make efficient use of surplus hydropower that is currently being wasted during the summer months;
- Assist some of the poorest regions in the world including conflict and post-conflict countries (Afghanistan and Tajikistan);
- Enhance trade and regional cooperation in a region where it is sorely needed, underpinning economic growth and creating opportunities for greater cooperation in other sectors such as creating transport and/or telecommunication corridors; and
- Encourage private sector participation in the operation of large multi-regional infrastructure projects.

The primary criterion adopted for the study was that only the residual surplus electricity, after serving the domestic demand in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, would be available

for export. Projections of domestic demand in the exporting countries were based on a wide range of factors including growth rates in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), income elasticity, tariff increases, price elasticity, and technical loss reductions, etc. The base case uses a conservative assumption that no new generation capacity is added to the Kyrgyz and Tajik systems over the life of the CASA-1000 Project. The base case analysis assumes that power flowing through the CASA-1000 transmission system would be supplied by existing power plants only.

The hydro-dominant systems in the exporting countries experience winter power deficits in the months when river flow is reduced or stopped due to freezing temperatures. Therefore, it is expected that they will likely need to add some new generation capacity to meet existing winter deficits as well as overall demand growth over the years. Any additional power would then contribute to increased available summer power for exports. Though not required for the successful realization of the CASA-1000 Project, such additional power also could contribute to its increased economic benefits.

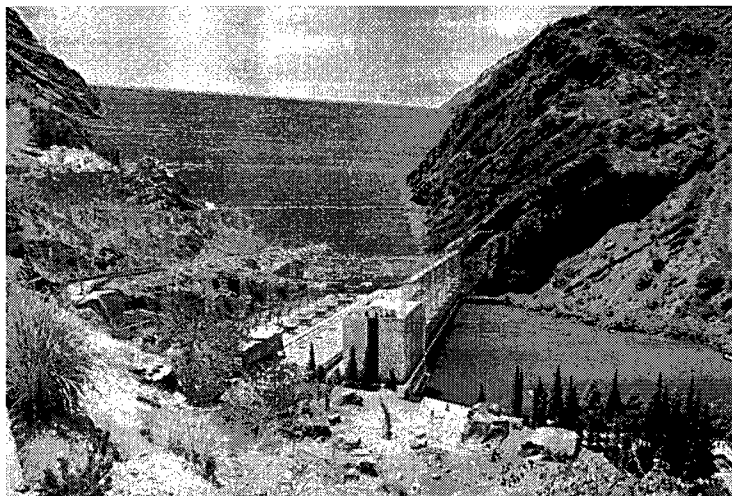
The study concludes that by 2016 the available annual surplus will be about 6 Terawatt-hours (TWh) in the Kyrgyz and Tajik systems combined. The available surplus has significant volatility in dry and wet years and will be concentrated in the period from May to September. The exportable surplus will be constrained by the transmission capacity of the Alternate Current (AC) to Direct Current (DC) convertor stations for the CASA-1000 Project, estimated at about 4 TWh in 2016 for a 1,300-megawatt (MW) transmission-line.



d. Nurek Dam: A Case Study²²

The Nurek Dam is located along the Vakhsh River, downstream of the Rogun Dam site, and provides an ideal case study. Construction for the Nurek Dam began in 1961 during the Soviet era and was completed in 1980. Similar to the Rogun Dam, Nurek is an earth fill embankment dam though the Rogun Dam may be an embankment fill utilizing earth and rock. The Nurek Dam stands at 300 m (984 ft) and is currently the tallest dam in the world.

Nurek is located 75 km (47 miles) east of Dushanbe, Tajikistan along the Vakhsh River. Construction of Nurek began with a central core of cement that provides an impermeable barrier. The total volume of Nurek is 54 million m³. The Nurek Dam impounds the Vakhsh River where water flow and nine hydroelectric Francis turbines with generating capacities of 335 MW each produce a total of 3,000 MW. The majority of Tajikistan energy is generated by the Nurek Dam.



The Nurek Dam creates a reservoir referred to as Nurek, which is the largest reservoir in Tajikistan and has a capacity of 10.5 km³. At over 70 km (40 miles) in length and a surface area of 98 km² (38 square miles) the reservoir is capable of fueling the hydroelectric plant and for agricultural irrigation. Over 700 km² (300 square miles) of farmland are irrigated from the Dangara tunnel, which transports water from the Nurek reservoir.

In the summer months, excess energy generated by Nurek Dam is transported to Pakistan and Afghanistan; however during the winter month's generation is slowed and many regions of Tajikistan are without power.

Dimensions:

- **Height:** 300 m (984 feet)
- **Length:** 700 m (2,300 feet)
- **Capacity:** 10.5 km³ (8,500,000 acre' ft)
- **Surface Area:** 98 km² (38 sq mi)
- **Turbines:** 9 x 335 MW
- **Installed Capacity:** 3,000 MW

VI. Rogun Dam

a. Background

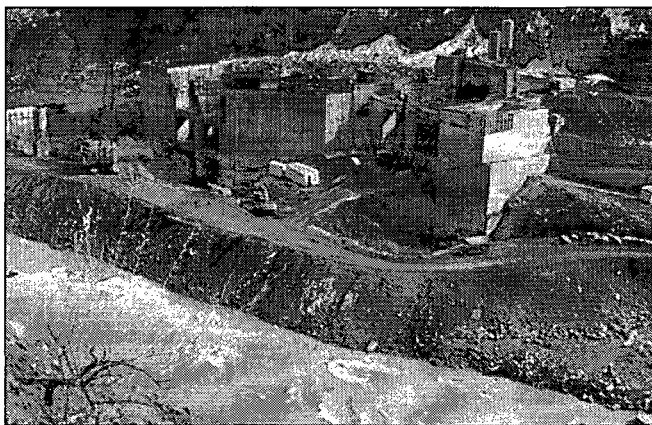
Rogun Hydroelectric Power Plant is the uppermost of a planned - and partly built - cascade on the Vakhsh River, a tributary of the Amu Darya. Six of the plants are already operating, the largest of them being Nurek with an installed capacity of 3,000 MW. The Sangtuda hydroelectric power plant is nearing completion, and another, Shurob, is in the early stages of research and development.

The Rogun project is located roughly on the Vakhsh River, 110 km east of Dushanbe, and 70 km upstream from the Nurek Dam. The Vakhsh originates in the Kyrgyz Republic and flows through Tajikistan before joining the Panj River at the Afghanistan border and becoming the Amu Darya. The Amu Darya flows along the Afghanistan border before flowing upwards through Uzbekistan and into the Aral Sea.

The Government of Tajikistan hopes to re-start the construction of the 3600 MW Rogun project, which was partially constructed during the Soviet era, but has made little progress since the early 1990s due to a lack of funds. The project is considered to be of the highest strategic importance for addressing Tajikistan's energy deficit and establishing the foundation for future growth and poverty reduction through employment generation. Construction of the dam began in 1983, but halted in following the collapse of the Soviet Union. The site was damaged by floods in 1993, but in 2008 work began to rehabilitate the project.²²

b. History

Development of the Rogun project began in the mid 1960's. The original detailed design for a 335 m high embankment dam with 6x600 MW generating units was completed in 1978 by Tashkent HydroProject while construction started years later in 1989. Main parts of the underground works and a 45 m high cofferdam were constructed by 1990 when work came to a halt as Tajikistan gained its independence. In 1993, the diversion tunnels were clogged and the cofferdam was overtopped and destroyed during a flood.



According to the original design, Rogun would have a reservoir with multi-year regulation mode with a dam height of 335 m, located on the Vakhsh River upstream of the existing Nurek Dam cascade, to be realized in two stages. The reservoir would have a total storage volume of 13km³; a live storage of 8.6 km³, and would likely extend upstream over a distance of 70 km. The installed capacity is proposed to be 6x600 MW (totaling 3,600 MW) and the annual power generation would be 13,300 GWh.

Rogun was expected to produce electricity in Tajikistan and develop irrigation in the region.²²

c. Current Status of the Rogun Dam

Since 1992, Tajikistan has allocated a minimum budget to continue works on a low key and maintenance basis.

The Government of Tajikistan received funding from the World Bank, beginning in 2005, for an Energy Loss Reduction Project. A portion of the proceeds from the World Bank funding have gone towards feasibility studies for the Rogun project including: Techno-Economic Assessment Study (TEAS) and separately, but in parallel, an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESIA).

The selected dam location, a narrow gorge with steep flanks is geologically characterized by highly heterogeneous sedimentary layers, which necessitate careful investigation and analysis. The facility's design life is estimated to be 150-200 years.

Currently most of the site preparation works and about 70% of the underground works (access tunnels, penstocks, diversion and outlet tunnels, chambers for turbines/generators and transformers) have been completed. A 1993 flood destroyed portions of the dam, but repairs continue to return the dam to its pre-flood status.²²

d. Dimensions—Width²²

- **Vaksh River Flows**

- Average Annual Flow: 635 m³/sec
- Maximum Measured Flow: 3730 m³/sec
- Maximum Estimated Discharge: 5710 m³/sec

- **Rockfill/Earthfill Dam**

- Construction Height: 335 m (1099 ft)
- Elevation of Dam Crest: 1291.5 (amsl)
- Crest Length: 612 m (2007.9 ft)
- Thickness of Dam:
 - At Base: 1500 m (4921 ft)
 - At Crest: 20 m (65.6 ft)

- **Reservoir**

- Total Volume: 13500 million m³
- Useful Volume: 10300 million m³
- Area: 16750 hectares (64.67 sq mi)

- **Installed Power Capacity**

- Six units each 3,600 MW
600 MW

- **Estimated Annual Generation:** 13,41 GWh

e. Energy Producing Potential

The development of the Rogun Dam project, with an estimated average annual energy production of 13,300GWh, may also improve overall operations of the Vakhsh River cascade and downstream hydroelectric power plants such as the Nurek Dam and Sangtuda I and II. The Government of Tajikistan is already rehabilitating and modernizing existing assets to increase electricity supply. In addition to Sangtuda I and II, several small hydropower plants are in their initial planning and construction phases with the target of becoming self-reliant by the year 2017.



In the long run, hydropower generation and energy export have the potential to significantly boost Tajikistan's economy and improve the reliability of the domestic power supply. Exporting seasonal surplus power makes hydropower investments more economically viable.

Once energy security has been established Tajikistan hopes to gradually develop power exports and to strengthen regional cooperation to increase electricity export revenues and generate a new source of growth for the country and the region. In conjunction with CASA 1000, linking Rogun to the national grid and to neighboring countries such as Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Pakistan regional energy security can become stable and more reliable.

The key to developing hydropower and regional transmission infrastructure is attracting private and donor funding. The proper infrastructure is necessary for the development of export markets and the generation of stable revenues that can contribute to sustained growth for the entire region.

f. Domestic Issues²²

A key safeguards issue regarding the Rogun Dam is the resettlement of 63 villages with at least 30,000 residents from the reservoir area. Resettlement began in the late 1980s and part of the reservoir area's residents have already relocated to new housing, which was provided, by the project developer, in the cities of Rogun, Obigarm and other parts of Tajikistan.

Known physical cultural resources include sacred sites, graveyards and burial sites. While no sites of major archeological and historical importance have been reported it should be anticipated that the project area may contain some sites yet to be identified.

VII. Opposition Concerns and How to Respond

a. Environmental

i. Earthquakes

Central Asia is a region which experiences seismic activities, like earthquakes, on a semi-regular basis. This has raised concerns over the efficacy of building and embarking upon a major hydroelectric dam project in the region.

In order to negate the effects of any earthquakes in the region, the Rogun Dam will be built to withstand earthquakes of a 9.0 magnitude on the Richter scale. This magnitude is far higher than what has ever been registered during an earthquake in Tajikistan.

Until now no people have died from the failure or damage of a large water storage dam due to earthquake. Earthquakes have always been a significant aspect of the design and safety of dams.²⁶

ii. Potential for Downstream Flooding

Concerns have been raised by Uzbekistan about how Tajikistan will manage the flow of water coming through the Dam. Specifically, they are concerned about the potential for downstream flooding, should Tajikistan choose to increase the flow of water during the winter months.

Tajikistan has made clear that it will take into account the concerns of downstream countries and has no intention of arranging the flow of water in a way that will lead to environmental problems for them.

Furthermore, as was shown by the Three Gorges Dam in China in 2010, hydroelectric dams can be helpful in preventing flooding during times of severe rainfall. This is particularly valuable in Tajikistan, where as much as 114.4mm of rain has fallen in a 24-hour period in the past.

Finally, with the recent discoveries of oil & gas (27.5 billion barrels) in the Tajik portion of the Amu Darya basin, there will soon be in-country solutions to the problem of seasonal energy deficits.

iii. Effect on Downstream Irrigation

A number of studies have shown that, while the Dam will not positively impact Uzbekistan's irrigation systems, the greatest problem that they face is the poor quality of irrigation systems that are in place.

This is largely due to the fact that the Uzbek government now spends only \$12/hectare on irrigation per year, compared to \$120/hectare that was spent per year under the Soviet Union. Consequently, a large amount of previously-arable land has now turned into salt flats. Greater investment in the country's irrigation systems would enable Uzbekistan to off-set any negative impacts which arise from the Dam in this area.*

Furthermore, the Rogun Dam reservoir will be filled over an 18-20 year, period, rather than the original plan of 12 years, in order to minimize the effect on downstream countries.*

b. Technical

i. Safety and Build-Quality of the Dam

As of yet there has been no evidence provide to support concerns about the safety and build-quality of the Dam.

Nevertheless, the owners of the Rogun Dam are committed to ensuring the highest levels of safety and build-quality that are possible. To this end, they have shown interest in partnering with leading American engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) firms, in order to utilize their expertise in the building of the Dam.

ii. Height of the Dam

Concern has been raised about the height of the Dam (335 metres) which will make it the tallest Dam in the world. Opting for such a tall Dam increases the amount of water that is held behind it and, consequently, the size of the reservoir that it creates.

The Rogun Dam will be only marginally taller than the Nurek Dam which is 300m tall and sits only 44.7 miles further downstream on the Vakhsh River. Throughout the design and building process of Nurek, no concerns were raised about its height or any detrimental effect that it might have on the environmental.

Dams of this height are increasingly commonplace around the world, with 10 hydroelectric dams that are 250m in height or greater. Most importantly, no correlation has been established between the height of the Dam and any negative effects associated with it.

c. Geopolitical

i. Tajik 'Control' Over Central Asian Water

Uzbek President Islam Karimov has expressed concerns about the Rogun Dam enabling Tajikistan to control the flow of water into Uzbekistan. Given the importance of Uzbekistan's cotton industry to the country's economic sustainability, these concerns are understandable.

They are not, however, well-founded. Were Tajikistan to cut-off water supplies to Uzbekistan via the Rogun Dam, they would also cut-off the energy production of Rogun and the 6 other Dams downstream from it which provide the country with over 95% of its energy. The consequence of this would be to stop production at state companies such as TALCO, which provides over 60% of the Tajik government's tax revenues.

Such a move would also lead to widespread condemnation of Tajikistan within the international community – something which could harm their international interests.

Finally, it is important to note that Tajikistan is not the only country which is embarking on hydroelectric dam projects in the region. Kyrgyzstan has announced plans to build a series of dams in the Naryn-Syr Darya River system – which sits upstream from Tajikistan. Yet, there appears to be little concern over their ability to 'control' Central Asia's water resources.

ii. Shifting of Geopolitical Power in Central Asia

A number of political analysts believe that opposition to the Rogun Dam largely stems from its effect on the relative power of the Central Asian countries. As the poorest of the former Soviet Union states, Tajikistan has wielded very little power within the region to date. Its main resource is water and at the current time it utilizes less than 5% of its total hydroelectric potential.

Over the 21 years since its independence, Tajikistan's economy has relied, at least in part, on international aid. In addition, its lack of oil and gas reserves has, until recently, made it reliant upon Uzbekistan for its energy supplies. This situation has led to periodic energy blackouts for the citizens of Tajikistan – leaving up to 70% of the country without power during the winter months.

Consequently, it would appear both reasonable and necessary for Tajikistan to take steps which will enable its economic system to function at full capacity the whole year round. The effects of this will be to improve standards of living for Tajik citizens, increase the pace of economic development in the region and ensure a steady supply of green energy to both Central and South Asia.

VIII. Importance of the Rogun Dam to the U.S.

The Rogun Dam project has the potential to positively affect both Tajikistan and the Central Asian region as a whole. It is in the U.S.'s national interest to support the project both in theory and in practice for the following reasons:

a. Opportunities for American Companies

The Rogun Dam project is a multi-billion dollar project which will ultimately lead to the creation of the world's tallest hydroelectric dam. In order to make the project a success, the Tajik government wants to develop partnerships with major global companies from the following sectors:

- Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)
- Energy
- Finance

In particular, the government is interested in working with major American firms from these sectors – enabling them to develop considerable amounts of revenue, should the project progress.

b. Economic Development of Tajikistan

Tajikistan is the poorest of the former Soviet countries, with GDP per capita of \$2,000 and a total GDP of \$6.52 billion.

Arguably its greatest resource is its plentiful reserves of water. In fact, Tajikistan is the source of over 60% of Central Asia's water. At the current time, however, it utilizes only 5% of its hydroelectric generating potential – meaning that the country is missing out on much of its economic potential.

A greater utilization of these resources will hasten the economic development of Tajikistan and its citizens – delivering the following benefits to the United States in the process:

- Bringing Tajikistan into the global marketplace
- Decreasing their dependence on Russia and China for political and economic support
- Decreasing their dependence on U.S. aid
- Better education and economic opportunities for Tajik citizens
 - Less attraction to illegal activities such as drug smuggling
 - Less vulnerable for recruitment by terrorist organizations

c. Development of the 'New Silk Road'

The U.S. has in the past described the development of the New Silk Road as a foreign policy priority. It is important that this strategy progresses, as it will deliver many of the benefits outlined above to the Central and South Asian regions. In particular, the U.S. could benefit from the following:

- Increased economic development to the region
- Increased security in the region
- Greater exposure to U.S. commerce and culture
- Improved political relations with the countries of the region

In order for the Silk Road to be successful, however, the region must have access to affordable energy supplies. Through the CASA-1000 project, the Rogun Dam would achieve this goal.

d. Major Renewable Energy Project

A major hydroelectric project, the Rogun Dam will produce 3600MW/hr of energy when complete – enough to transform Tajikistan into a net exporter of energy. More importantly, however, almost all of this energy output (around 99%) will come from renewable sources.

U.S. support for this model of energy sustainability would not only go a long way to making the dream a reality, it will send an important message about its commitment to developing 'clean energy' solutions.

IX. News

THE NATIONAL INTEREST

The Opacity of Central Asia

Ilan Greenberg

September 28, 2012

Central Asia has not been kind to predictions.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Western scholars liked to talk about the rupture in the USSR's Central Asia region between the "Soviet Man" and the "Islamic Man"—with the Soviet Man, perhaps galvanized by dormant nationalist feelings, coming out on top. In the mid-1990s, the popular—and wrong—bet on the economic rivalry between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan was on Uzbekistan's future vitality. After the death of Turkmenistan's uniquely bizarre president in 2006, his equally strange dentist took charge and managed to stay in charge, ratifying the predictions of very few.

In Central Asia, sickly presidents stay alive, and geopolitical preferences swivel, Janus-like, into new "multivector" foreign policies. Over the years, the oft-repeated prognosis of disaster or significant transformation ends up being just a parlor game, while Central Asia plods on in gloomy stagnation. The region confounds analysts just about all the time.

To be sure, political forecasting is a dicey business anywhere, and for any region in the world hindsight is always the great corrective. Indeed, Central Asia has never yielded a lot of visibility into the future—and for good reasons.

Political trajectories are difficult to predict in a region where so much hinges on the health of individual heads of state or the fickle preferences of shadowy governing elites. The authoritarian landscape shields analysis from the insight gained from knowing true public opinion. For example, few experts saw any potential for democracy in Central Asia during the past decade without regime change and many years of institutional maturation, and they urged a development policy of very long-term goals. They failed to anticipate, as happened in Kyrgyzstan, how local civil-society organizations would channel grievances into a democratic transition. But how to know the reach of local civil-society organizations when so much of what they do is hidden from view?

In short, what happens next in Central Asia has been long difficult to predict. But recently, the region has become especially opaque. Why is this so?

Since the independence of the Central Asian states from the Soviet Union in 1991, the biggest guessing game has been leadership succession, which apart from Kyrgyzstan has been contingent on a president finally dying. None are now young. False but widely circulated rumors of imminent death, especially for seventy-four-year-old Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan, have been frequent. By now it is clear there is no chance of any political observer leaping the presidential moat and reading the medical charts of a Central Asian leader. But beyond this, the ramifications of succession remain stubbornly hard to discern, especially in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan and above all Uzbekistan, where governments are hermetically sealed against prying outsider eyes.

Divining the mortality of the presidents has always eluded forecasters, now exhausted by a decade of unfulfilled guesses. Regional geopolitics is often a similar blind spot. There is nothing new in analysts of Central Asia taking stock and drawing conclusions about shifting global allegiances. Great Game prediction is, after all, a respectable preoccupation if not the first order of business for experts in this part of the world. The emergence of China's soft power, the durability of Russian national interests and the ephemeral influence of the United States have become mainstays of Central Asian analysis in the past decade.

But more recently, these geopolitical assumptions have seemed far more slippery than in the past. More than ever, Central Asia seems an unknowable muddle largely because of the anticipated end of large-scale American engagement in Afghanistan by the end of 2014, at least for the United States Armed Forces. Some of the Central Asian nations also seem poised to experience a transition into something different, and possibly into real tumult—if only anyone knew what kind. In a summary of recent analytical and academic literature on Central Asia, Murat Laumulin writes in the current issue of the journal *Central Asia and the Caucasus*:

There is more or less unanimous agreement that the region's relatively comfortable existence in the system of international relations, which coincided with the end of George W. Bush's presidency and Barack Obama's first term as U.S. president, is coming to an end. Today, when the West has successfully destabilized Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Arab East, it will turn its attention to Iran and Pakistan. In this context, neither the U.S nor Russia needs a neutral Central Asia.

While Turkmenistan is largely languishing on the margins, the rest of post-Soviet Central Asia is deeply etched by political risk. So it has been, but what are now the more likely scenarios and how will it play out? There is little to go on.

Tajikistan remains beset by political, social and economic problems from every direction, and these should only increase when the U.S. withdraws from Afghanistan with almost nothing in the way of leading indicators to suggest what may result in the country. The new federal government in Kyrgyzstan has halting control over the south of the country, and many observers express increasing concern that the country will face further economic and ethnic jeopardy. Right now, forecasting the future in Uzbekistan is nothing short of useless. And in Kazakhstan, the richest nation in Central Asia and its most politically stable, a January 2012 report from the Carnegie Endowment underscored the difficulty ahead, saying "there is already a growing sense of nervousness, in all sectors of society, over the political uncertainties that lie ahead."

Depending on who wins the American election, triangulating Russian power in Central Asia may become a key foreign-policy objective of the United States. Meanwhile, the majoritarian view that

Russia owns the ultimate ascendancy in the region, usually assumed by Central Asian analysts, has come in for criticism, as in a well-researched January 2012 white paper on Central Asia's future for The Asia Society:

There are significant limits to Russian influence, however. Despite having troops stationed in Central Asia, Russia has been reluctant to get involved in even limited peacekeeping operations. When a desperate Kyrgyzstan asked for Moscow's help in stopping the ethnic violence that erupted after the 2010 revolution, Moscow demurred, sending a powerful signal that local governments should not count on Russian security assistance. And despite investment by Russian companies across the region, it seems likely that Russian economic influence will continue to decline relative to that of China.

The research paper also notices an emerging Sino-Russian tactical alliance, an "axis of convenience" between Beijing and Moscow. On the other hand, Kyrgyzstan is noted to be drifting ever more firmly into a Russian embrace. Meanwhile, the United States has both failed to pay attention to Central Asia and "in recent months, Central Asia has gained even more stature among American military planners because U.S. relations with Pakistan, always difficult, nosedived in the political fallout over the U.S. killing of Osama bin Laden in his home near Islamabad." There was nothing confused in the thinking or analysis of the paper; rather, the region is covered with fog and has become consumed with more significant contradiction than usual.

The situation across the region has become much more difficult to parse.

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In UN speech, Uzbek Foreign Minister stresses water conservation as key to regional security

28 September 2012 – In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, the Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan, Abdulaziz Kamilov, today underlined the commitment of his country - a landlocked nation in Central Asia – to a United Nations convention protecting water resources in his water-scarce region as part of a larger effort to ensure regional peace and stability.

“In the modern world, given climate change and the worsening ecological situation on a global scale, ensuring reasonable and rational use of water resources becomes the most acute problem,” Mr. Kamilov told the 67th Assembly on the fourth day of its annual General Debate, at UN Headquarters in New York.

A report released last year by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) noted how boosting cooperation between countries sharing the waters of the Amu Darya, Central Asia’s longest river, could be key to the future peace and security of the region and urged the four main nations involved – Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan – to ratify the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

The report further notes that water resources in the region are already depleted by decades of often-unsustainable development dating back to the Soviet era, when large-scale engineering projects diverted flows from the river into cotton, wheat and fodder farming in arid and desert regions.

In reference to plans by neighbouring Tajikistan to build a major dam – the Rogun hydropower station – Mr. Kamilov urged that the region’s limited water resources be used “first, to meet potable and sanitary needs, and only after that to ensure food security, ecological needs and the needs of industry.”

In addition, he stressed that all construction projects of hydropower facilities in the upper stream basins of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers be subjected to international authoritative appraisal under UN auspices, and be in line with the Convention.

Located on the Vakhsh River in the country’s south, the Rogun project has reportedly caused some regional tensions. According to media reports, Uzbekistan has opposed construction on the basis that it will negatively impact the region’s environment, as well as adversely impact its agricultural sector.

The Uzbek Foreign Minister is one of scores of world leaders and other high-level officials presenting their views and comments on issues of individual national and international relevance at the Assembly’s General Debate, which ends on 1 October.



Rogun delays are bad for Central Asia

STRUAN STEVENSON, MEP

Note: Struan Stevenson is a Conservative Euro MP representing Scotland in the European Parliament. He is President of the Climate Change, Biodiversity & Sustainable Development Intergroup.

Having just returned from my third visit to the spectacular Rogun Hydropower dam on the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan, I am dismayed to learn that a final independent, technical assessment of the project by the World Bank is not expected until well into next year. This is simply not good enough. Tajikistan is a poor country with few resources. The one thing it has plenty of is water. Tajikistan's mountainous terrain, multitude of glaciers and more than 900 rivers, supply around 60% of all the water to downstream countries in Central Asia like Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan.

But Tajikistan's economy is crippled by a shortage of electricity. The massive TALCO (Tajikistan Aluminium Company) plant, the sixth largest in the world, eats up 40% of the country's meagre electricity supply, enabling it to produce almost half a million tonnes of high quality aluminium annually for export mostly to the West, employing over 13,000 Tajiks and contributing around 60% of the country's GDP. But hundreds of thousands of Tajiks have been forced to seek menial jobs in Russia and elsewhere in order to survive. Their monthly remittances home contribute an astonishing 36% to Tajikistan's GDP.

During the Soviet times, engineers began the process of harnessing the unlimited power of the River Vakhsh. They constructed the successful Nurek hydropower plant, by building one of the world's highest embankments, at over 300 metres, holding back a reservoir that stretches for 70 km and drives 9 giant turbines, producing 3000 MW of electricity annually. Indeed it is this dam which has withstood 40 years of earthquakes, storms and floods, that provides most of the power for the TALCO aluminium plant.

The success of this project encouraged the Soviet engineers to embark on a new development, higher up the Vakhsh River and work began on a maze of underground tunnels that would form the basis of the Rogun hydropower plant. By the time the Soviet Union collapsed over 45 km of underground tunnels had been gouged out of the rock on either side of the Vakhsh River at Rogun. Vast earthworks were started. But the project stalled with the collapse of communism and the ensuing civil war.

Only now have attempts begun to re-establish the project and complete the \$4 billion dam. The first time I visited the dam in 2010, over 9000 workers were toiling day and night to reinforce the underground tunnels and install the lock gates, six turbines and water-aggregation equipment necessary to produce 3600 MW of electricity a year. There was general excitement at the prospect of

Rogun providing enough energy to meet all of Tajikistan's needs with enough left over to sell to neighbouring Afghanistan and through there to Pakistan.

But by the time I visited Rogun again in July this year, 5,000 of these skilled workers had lost their jobs, in response to a demand from the World Bank that all work should be suspended until after they have concluded their assessment of the project. There is now a risk that these workers will migrate to other countries in search of work, meaning that even if the World Bank eventually gives Rogun a green light, vast numbers of new employees will have to undergo costly training and retraining to complete the project.

The scale of this project is impressive enough, but its strategic importance for this area of extreme poverty and high political sensitivity is of global significance. Tajikistan shares a 1300 km (830 mile) border with Afghanistan. In Afghanistan and nearby Pakistan, there is abject poverty and a lack of job opportunities which has driven successive generations of young people into the arms of the drugs barons and Islamic terrorists. A secure supply of electricity from Tajikistan will transform the economies of these ravaged regions and provide new sources of employment and opportunities for their impoverished and war-weary citizens.

This is something that we in the West should welcome and support. Instead, we find ourselves trying to pacify the most vociferous opponent of the hydro project at Rogun – President Karimov of Uzbekistan. He is deeply hostile to the plans for Rogun, claiming that it is crazy to build the world's highest dam in an earthquake zone and that any breach of the 335 metre embankment would have devastating consequences for downstream nations like his own. He also fears that Rogun will enable Tajikistan to control the flow of water to Uzbekistan which they rely on every summer for irrigating their cotton and rice crops. Uzbek hostility to the Rogun project has manifested itself in a series of border closures, trade disruption and protests, with Karimov at one point ordering the severing of the electricity grid which linked Tajikistan to the rest of Central Asia.

I am of the firm belief that President Karimov's fears are unfounded. As far as the supply of water is concerned, the Tajiks point out that they have never and will never withhold water from their downstream neighbours. They say that in any case, Rogun is being built upriver from Nurek with a reservoir that will take 17 years to fill and as such, cannot have any impact on downstream nations like Uzbekistan. They also point out, the River Vaksh does not even flow into Uzbekistan and as far as earthquakes are concerned, Rogun will be designed in exactly the same way as Nurek which has withstood the test of time.

Against this background, it is really unhelpful for the World Bank to dither and delay their decision on Rogun. This is a lifeline project which will be good for Tajikistan, good for Afghanistan, Good for Pakistan and good for Central Asia. It is time for the World Bank to take the bull by the horns, gave the go-ahead to Rogun and get this project back on track.

X. World Bank Report: Executive Summary

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY FY2010-2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. **Tajikistan has enjoyed relative political stability and strong economic growth since its civil war ended in 1997, but these impressive gains are at risk in the face of an ongoing global financial and economic crisis.** The return to peace at home and a favorable external environment drove average growth rates of 8.6 percent during 2000-2008, coupled with declining inflation, fiscal surpluses, and a manageable external deficit. Since then, a recession in Russia has brought about a substantial drop in remittances to Tajikistan which, combined with a fall in aluminum and cotton exports, has constrained the fiscal space available to meet the country's development challenges. Tajikistan faces energy shortages for 5-6 months in a year and periodically faces food security problem.

ii. **Tajikistan faces the economic crisis from a weak position.** Structural reforms have been undertaken in areas such as agriculture, energy, transport, and private and financial sector development. However, there is a need to speed up these reforms. The country's remote, landlocked location, together with deteriorating infrastructure, high input costs, and weak regulation, poses barriers to international trade, connectivity and investment. Macroeconomic stability is fragile and government credibility was undermined by recent National Bank of Tajikistan's (NBT)'s misreporting of data to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Though over a million Tajik citizens have escaped poverty in recent years and social indicators have improved, the significant drop in remittances, low agricultural productivity, and rudimentary safety nets have left those living in or near poverty with few means to cope with shocks. Access to services remains limited, especially in rural areas, and there is little scope for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

iii. **The government has taken steps to address both short-term challenges and the medium-term reform agenda.** With support from the IMF, the Staff Monitored Program (SMP) was completed in December 2008, and implementation of the subsequent Extended Credit Facility (ECF) for 2009-2012 is on track. The ECF and other donor initiatives have also supporting execution of the government's May 2009 anti-crisis action plan. The government has recognized the need to step up progress on the medium-term reform agenda in critical areas, especially agriculture, energy, and private and financial sector development.

iv. **To unleash the potential of assets such as land, water, hydropower, and human capital, Tajikistan will need to mitigate the effects of the crisis while working to build capacity towards post-crisis recovery and sustained development.** Addressing the near-term challenges posed by the crisis will require sound macroeconomic management, including ECF stabilization measures and efforts to protect spending on priority social services. An effective crisis response will also involve actions to manage economic and social risks, including strengthening financial sector stability, investing in human capital, and protecting the most vulnerable segments of the population through improved social assistance. Over the medium-term, successful post-crisis recovery will depend on enhancing the productivity of the country's physical and human assets. Key initiatives will include strengthening the business environment and access to finance, boosting agricultural

productivity and resolving the outstanding cotton debt, improving the reliability of electricity and water supply, expanding the country's energy production and export potential, and enhancing human capital through higher-quality education and health services.

v. **The World Bank Group's (WBG's) Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) seeks to address these challenges through a constructive partnership with Tajikistan's government, people, and donors.** The CPS is anchored in the government's own national development priorities as expressed in the National Development Strategy (NDS) and PRS3. Recognizing the critical importance of private sector development to Tajikistan's future growth and poverty alleviation goals, the CPS has been prepared jointly by the World Bank (WB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC). The strategy has also benefited from the Bank Group's participation in a multi-donor effort to outline a Joint Country Partnership Strategy (JCPS) for coordinated donor support to Tajikistan.

vi. **Building on lessons learned, the current strategy focuses on deepening the reform agenda launched under the previous CPS while strengthening mechanisms to foster good governance and sustainable capacity development.** The objectives of the CPS are two-fold: (i) reducing the negative impact of the crisis on poverty and vulnerability; and (ii) paving the way for post-crisis recovery and sustained development. To help achieve these two objectives and rebuild government credibility, the Bank will work to build capacity in the context of Tajikistan's Country Governance and Anti Corruption (CGAC) strategy (Annex 4). Implementation of the CPS will be guided by four principles of engagement: (i) frontloading resources to facilitate a timely, effective crisis response; (ii) flexibility in programming given the uncertainties surrounding the global recession; (iii) selectivity of interventions to avoid overstretching limited capacity and resources in both the government and the Bank Group; and (iv) leveraging the Bank Group's global knowledge and expertise to attract co-financing.

vii. **The CPS will rely on a mix of instruments.** The indicative IDA15 allocation for Tajikistan is projected to be about US\$86.6 million (SDR 55.9 million), US\$30 million of which has been used to finance the final year of the previous CPS for FY06-09. The remaining allocation (about US\$57 million) will finance the first two years of the proposed CPS. As a result of this limited financial envelope, selectivity will be critical—within and across sectors, and according to the Bank Group's comparative advantage. The CPS will place greater emphasis on budget support through a new three-year series of Programmatic Development Policy Grants (PDPGs). The PDPG will serve to advance structural reforms needed to enhance the country's growth potential, while providing the fiscal space needed to maintain critical social spending. Investment activities will rely largely on additional financing to support programs with a proven track record and respond quickly to the crisis. New investment operations will be limited to one to two per year. Operational design will be informed by targeted analytical work, and technical assistance will be provided to assist the government in implementing identified reforms. The Bank and IFC will also access various trust funds to extend the reach of the International Development Association (IDA)-financed activities, subject to the country's absorptive capacity and Bank staff resources. In addition, IFC will provide direct investments to the private sector. Tajikistan will also receive additional resource of SDR 15.3 million (about US\$23.4 million) in FY10 to address the impact of the global crisis from the IDA Crisis Response Window.

viii. **Progress toward expected CPS outcomes will be monitored in the context of a realistic and measurable results framework** (Annex 1). Anticipated results are closely linked to national strategies to demonstrate the proposed CPS program's contribution to country development objectives. Where possible, results indicators have been clearly defined on the basis of monitoring exercises already being undertaken or planned by the Bank Group and other development partners. The PDPG will support regular monitoring of a subset of CPS results, and the remainder will be addressed through sector dialogue. Outer-year programming will be defined through a mid-term CPS Progress Report in order to maintain program flexibility in an uncertain environment.

ix. **The CPS supports the government in responsibly developing hydropower to secure the country's energy supply and gradually generate electricity export revenues.** The Bank is supporting the preparation of comprehensive techno-economical, social and environmental assessments of a large hydropower programs such as Rogun. Subject to confirmation of the project's technical soundness, economic viability and compliance with all relevant environmental and social safeguards, the Bank would consider leading the consortium to implement the Rogun project. The Bank will work with the Government of Tajikistan and regionally recognized institutions through a regional program on energy and water to strengthen the technical and institutional basis for cooperation in these sectors with the aim of ensuring mutual economic, environmental and social benefits.

x. **The CPS program has been designed in the context of strong and growing partnerships among Tajikistan's donors.** CPS activities have been selected with other development partners' activities in mind, focusing on sectors where the Bank Group has a long-standing engagement, comparative advantage, and/or complementary global knowledge. These parameters have guided the selection of agriculture, energy, private sector development, water and sanitation, and social services as the Bank Group's primary areas of concentration. The Bank Group will also continue to participate in joint donor efforts to implement a recently developed joint aid coordination strategy in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and in the context of the ongoing JCPS for Tajikistan. Under the CPS, the Bank Group will seek to expand collaboration with new bilateral development partners such as China and Russia, and to strengthen engagement with Tajikistan's parliament, civil society, and private sector.

xi. **The effectiveness of the proposed CPS program and attainment of expected outcomes is subject to a number of risks.** Implementation of the CPS could be delayed by a protracted recession mainly in Russia, which would continue to have a chilling effect on growth in Tajikistan. Progress in implementing the CPS program may also be slowed by weak government commitment to deeper post-crisis reforms in productive sectors or by limited institutional and human capacity. The deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan could result in an unprecedented influx of refugees to Tajikistan, placing additional strain on economic and social services during a time of crisis. The CPS is designed to mitigate these risks to the extent possible, both through its dual focus on mitigating the negative impact of the crisis and building the foundations of post-crisis recovery, and through its principles of engagement.

i. **The following issues are proposed for Board discussion:**

- Do the Directors endorse the approach proposed in the presented CPS as appropriate for supporting the country in meeting its short-term challenges while strengthening a medium-term governance agenda, and build capacity to achieve medium to long term growth?
- Is the mix of instruments and activities consistent with the objectives, flexible approach and feasible within the available resource envelope?
- Does the CPS program successfully leverage the activities of other development partners in light of limited IDA resources?

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Rogun Dam: Powering Central Asia to Prosperity

Why Rogun is needed:

Tajikistan faces severe electricity shortages (for 5-6 months in a year), particularly during the harsh winter and beyond, when most of Tajikistan's inhabitants receive little or no electricity for weeks at a time. Tajikistan has great hydropower potential that is not currently being tapped. In fact, only 5 percent of Tajikistan's hydropower potential, estimated at roughly 140 GW, is developed (annual generation capacity of 527 TWh). Despite only 5 % of the capacity being tapped, hydropower encompasses 97 percent of Tajikistan's domestic energy consumption.

- The construction of the massive Rogun hydroelectric dam can help solve Tajikistan's energy shortages, provide energy to much needed areas in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and serve as a catalyst for the economic development of the Central Asia region.

The Rogun Dam:

The Rogun Hydroelectric Power Plant is the uppermost of a planned and partly built cascade on the Vakhsh River. The Vakhsh is a great source of hydroelectric power, as six plants are already operating along the river, including the largest of them, Nurek with an installed capacity of 3,000 MW.

The Rogun project is located 110 km east of the capitol, Dushanbe, and 70 km upstream from the Nurek Dam. The Vakhsh originates in the Kyrgyz Republic and flows through Tajikistan before joining the Panj River at the Afghanistan border

- The 3,600 MW Rogun project, was partially constructed during the Soviet era, but has made little progress since the early 1990s due to a lack of funds and the fall of the Soviet Union.

Floods damaged the site in 1993, but in 2008 work began to rehabilitate the project.

- Rogun will be 335 m high (tallest in the world) with 6x600 MW generating units.
- The installed capacity will be 13,300 GWh, eliminating Tajikistan's energy shortages and providing cheap, clean energy to other countries in Central Asia.

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Rogun and U.S. Security:

U.S. Ambassador to Tajikistan, Susan Elliott, has highlighted as a priority, a project (CASA-1000) that would use the energy created by hydroelectric dams, such as Rogun, to provide energy to much needed areas in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Rogun can therefore play an integral role in advancing the economic development of Central Asia and, in turn, ensuring the long-term security of the region.

Regarding Afghanistan, Kendrick Kuo says that, "Energy is vital for Afghanistan's prosperity on two fronts: first, energy, electricity in particular, is required for economic growth; and second, energy is needed to fuel counterinsurgency strategies, both for the U.S. troops and the Afghan military slowly transitioning into the driver's seat."¹

Funding for Rogun:

- Tajikistan plans to self-finance the dam where possible and has raised bonds throughout the country to pay for construction costs, which are estimated to be over \$2 billion to complete the project.

Because the dam is of interest not just for Tajikistan, but also the region, outside funding agencies have begun lending their support. Tajikistan received funding from the World Bank, beginning in 2005, for an Energy Loss Reduction Project. A portion of the proceeds from the World Bank funding have gone towards feasibility studies for the Rogun project including: Techno-Economic Assessment Study (TEAS) and separately, but in parallel, an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESIA). Careful investigation and analysis and multiple studies are necessary to ensure safety over the estimated life of 150-200 years.

Potential Concerns for Constructing Rogun:

Central Asia is a region, which experiences seismic activities such as earthquakes on a semi-regular basis.

- To negate the effects of any earthquakes in the region, the Rogun Dam will be built to withstand earthquakes of a 9.0 magnitude on the Richter scale. This magnitude is far higher than has ever been registered during an earthquake in Tajikistan.

¹ Kendrick Kuo: "Energy Security in Afghanistan", Insights – Volume 7, Number 2
<http://web.peaceops.com/archives/1619>

Concerns have been raised by Uzbekistan about how Tajikistan will manage the flow of water coming through the Dam, particularly about the potential for downstream flooding during the winter months.

- Tajikistan has made clear that it will take into account the concerns of downstream countries by taking up to 20 years to fill the dam to capacity.

Map of Tajikistan and Surrounding Countries:

